

# The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

## SAVE THE CHILDREN

From Infantile Paralysis by Covering the

### FLY-BREEDING MANURE PILES

Several years ago medical experts after long and careful testing proved conclusively that our dirty home-bred pest the FLY, caused a big percentage of the cases of tuberculosis, typhoid and other fevers, summer-complaints of small children, etc., by carrying the deadly germs of all those diseases.

On top of this evil record for causing these scourges, it has just been proved by the Pennsylvania State Board of Health officer, Dr. Dixon, that the dread infantile paralysis germ is also carried by flies.

Monkeys inoculated with germs taken from flies caught in the room where lay a child sick with infantile paralysis, showed all the symptoms of that awful disease, including the paralysis.

One would think that in the face of such a terrible case made against this filthy home-made pest, the FLY, that everybody who loved children, and had the welfare of the town at heart, would be up in arms, aroused to red-hot indignation to fight the pest.

Once more. It is also proved that at least 75 or 80 per cent. of all flies are bred in manure piles, the rest chiefly in all sorts of rotting filth, open garbage cans, etc.

Middletown is just now jubilating over the handsome home the New Century Club has just built for itself. It has long been priding itself upon the useful things its members have done for town and state benefit.

Now, the mothers of Middletown who are trembling for their little ones lest this awful plague suddenly light on one of them, appeal to the ladies of the New Century Club to come out and insist upon the enactment by our Town Board of a law requiring the covering of the pest breeding manure piles and the covering of all garbage cans, etc.

It is unreasonable to say that the health and comfort of this community, should be of more account than the few dollars it will cost to remove this needless peril of the open manure pile?

Are these little ones to be weighed in the balances against these few manure pile dollars?

Over a year ago the winter drew up an ordinance requiring all manure in the town limits to be kept in pits or pens made absolutely fly tight.

This can be done for a small outlay by wire screening or digging. In fact the U. S. Government has proved that 60 or more per cent of manure values in open piles leach away. These lost manure values would soon pay for the cost of digging a pit or making a fly tight receptacle.

The Town Board refused to enact that ordinance. They will enact it if the ladies of the New Century Club, thinking the babes and children of Middletown more worth than its manure piles, will create a public sentiment demanding such enactment. Read the Transcript editorial in this issue.

W. E. W.

## TOWNSEND

Service in the M. E. Church Sunday evening at 7.30. The service will continue until further notice.

Miss Lulu Ratledge returned home from a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, in Smyrna.

Mrs. Sallie E. Watts and Miss Estella VanDyke are spending this week at John Carpenter's, near Middletown.

G. Lloyd Knotts and wife, of City Point, Va., are spending two weeks with his mother, Mrs. Clara Knotts.

Mrs. Ella McGinnis, of Wilmington, and Mr. Harry Hart, of Philadelphia, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. M. D. Hart.

Holiness meetings are being held nightly and will continue next week in a tent, back of H. Gill's restaurant. Invitation is extended to all to attend.

Paul Hodgson who has the past three weeks been seriously ill at Delaware Hospital of typhoid fever, is greatly improved and his condition is encouraging.

S. Tinley Scott, Hart Scott and friend, of Wilmington, Misses Marion Reynolds, Mary Staats and Ethel Daniels, motored to Betterton on Saturday.

## SMITH-EGEE WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Augusta Bouchelle Egee, daughter of Mrs. A. T. Egee, of Chesapeake City, Md., and Mr. Artisan Smith, of City Point, Va., took place on Saturday evening, at 6.30 o'clock, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chesapeake City, Md. The church was beautifully trimmed with garlands of palms, ferns, daisies, white and yellow flowers.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, U. S. A., of Fort Barracas, Pensacola, Fla., father of the groom, officiated at this first autumn wedding, assisted by Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, of Middletown, who is rector of the church.

The wedding march from Lohengrin was played with an artist's skill by Mrs. Richard S. Wallis, of Chesapeake City. The ushers were: Joseph Schaeffer, of Chesapeake City, and George Groff, of Wilmington. Promptly at 6.30 o'clock, came Miss Thelma Berger, of Philadelphia, the maid of honor, beautifully gowned in yellow taffeta and chiffon, carrying yellow roses. Following her were the matrons of honor, Mrs. Raymond Spalding, of DeLand, Fla., and Mrs. Harold Steele, of Chesapeake City, each wearing yellow taffeta, trimmed with white chiffon cloth, and carrying yellow roses.

The bride entered the church with her uncle Mr. Byron Bouchelle, of Chesapeake, meeting the groom with his best man, Mr. Ephraim Jolls, of Middletown. The bridegroom was of lustrous white crepe satin, exquisitely trimmed with Chantilly lace and pearls, with a tulle veil and real lace cap, trimmed with orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was of orchids, brides roses and lilies of the valley, making a beautiful complement to a charming gown.

Following the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's mother for the members of the family and the wedding party. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts and congratulations from many friends. After an extended southern trip, Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at City Point, Va., where Mr. Smith is in the employ of the duPont Powder Company.

Many out of town guests witnessed the ceremony, being from Philadelphia, Wilmington, Florida, Baltimore, Washington, Middletown and Elkton. The going away gown was of navy blue chiffon broadcloth and blue hat.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known and popular and have the good wishes of their many friends.

## A BIRTHDAY DANCE

In honor of her birthday Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones gave a delightful dance for their daughter, Miss Helen Jones, at their home on North Broad street, Wednesday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent by a large number of her young friends in playing games and dancing. Refreshments consisting of brick cream, cake, fruits and mints were served, and Miss Jones was the recipient of numerous handsome and useful gifts. Those present were: Misses Lena Weber, Viola Weber, Mary Beaton, Hannah Kirk, Clara Gallagher, Mary Culver, Helen Jones, Jennie Gallagher, Ruth Lloyd, Odel Gallagher, Edna Brynes, Marian Daniels, Nellie Ottwell, Ruby Whitlock, Bertha Reed, Addie Whitlock, Geraldine McDonagh, Edith Eliason, of Wilmington; Buelah Travers, of Easton, Md.; Messrs. Harry Vinyard, James Carpenter, Osborne Banning, Comegys, Cosden, Allen Evans, Courtlandt Jones, William Kirk, Leslie Truitt, Lemont Jones, Earle Cleaver, Herbert Pyle, Joseph Bryson, Nelson Neff, William Bryson, Harry Price, John Spicer and Samuel McDonagh.

## Canneries Reported Sanitary

Cannery proprietors in Sussex and Kent counties are conforming to the laws regarding child labor, according to State Labor Inspector, Charles H. Grantland, who has just returned from a ten days' trip through those counties. Following out the agreement made last spring with the proprietors, State Cannery Inspector, William R. Messick, Mr. Grantland says, had placards tacked up at all the plants, announcing that all children under 12 years of age are prohibited from entering the factories whether for employment or for any other reason.

## Entertained Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schuman entertained on Wednesday evening at their home on Lake street, in honor of Miss Margaret McDaniel, of Wilmington. Those present were: Misses Esther Brynes, Florence Pennewill, Gwendolyn Gary, Mildred Hall, Inez English, Margaret McDaniel and Lottie Jolls; and Messrs. George Finn, Elmer Vinyard, William Pinder, Sudler King, Parker and Albert Schuman and Clinton Jolls. The evening was spent in dancing, games and music.

## Senate Strike Annulled

The Senate on Saturday passed without amendment the Adamson Eight Hour bill, previously passed by the House, and applying to railroad trainmen and the call for a railroad strike on Monday morning was at once annulled by the heads of the Brotherhoods of Enginemen, Firemen, Conductors and Brakemen. President Wilson signed the bill Sunday, as promised, and the legality of that act being questioned, signed it again Tuesday.

## FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. J. C. Jaquith was a recent visitor at Atlantic City.

Miss Jean Metten is paying a visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary F. Spry, of Wilmington, visited Miss Blanche Roberts on Monday.

Miss Mary Jolls, of Dover, is paying Mrs. George Richards on Lake street a visit.

Mrs. Julian Cochran has returned from a visit with her relatives in New York.

Miss Marie Scott, of Lewes, was a recent visitor with her aunt, Mrs. W. E. Lee.

Miss Odel Gallagher has been visiting her cousin, Miss Louise Fortner, of Smyrna.

Miss Marie T. Lockwood entertained Miss Robinson, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

Mrs. M. L. King, of Oravell, N. J., is visiting Mrs. T. P. King, near Warwick, Md.

Miss Margaret Pleasanton has returned from a visit with relatives at Massey, Md.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, visited her parents here over Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt entertained Miss Elvora Finley, of Wilmington, over Sunday.

Mrs. Joseph Berkman and Miss Leah Berkman have returned from a stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. A. Comegys and Miss Alberta Cochran are in Atlantic City for a week's stay.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs has returned from a stay with Miss Mary Griffith at Sassafras, Md.

Miss Margaret Robinson, of Philadelphia, is being entertained by Mrs. Della A. Green.

Mrs. John H. Brown, Jr., has gone to Newport News, Va., where she will spend sometime.

Miss Charlotte Peverley is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Woodall, at Georgetown, Md.

Miss Elva Pratt, of Kenton, was entertained several days this week by Miss Lolla Ingram.

Mr. Victor Fountain, of DeLand, Fla., has been a guest of friends here and in Warwick, Md.

Miss Edith M. Eliason, of Wilmington, is spending this week with relatives and friends here.

Miss Helen Jones and Miss Buelah Travers visited relatives in Wilmington several days last week.

Mrs. Charles Derrickson entertained her sister, Miss Warren, of Philadelphia, over last Sunday.

Mr. William T. Clark, of Wilmington, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Clark, this week.

Miss Mary O'Day, of Wilmington, was in town over the week-end, the guest of Mrs. David I. Allen.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell entertained over Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William G. Farre, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Carlett, of Wilmington, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart.

Messrs. Francis Pinder and Davis Manlove, of Chester, Pa., were at their homes here over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connelley entertained Mr. and Mrs. Archie Cochran, of Philadelphia, part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner, of Philadelphia, spent last Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price have returned home after a pleasant two weeks stay at Ocean City, N. J.

Miss Orab Spry was in Philadelphia on Wednesday. Miss Spry is now visiting friends at Chestertown, Md.

Misses Fannie and Mabel Derrickson, of New York, spent Labor Day with their mother, Mrs. George Derrickson.

Mrs. John T. Hayes and Miss Annie Hayes, of Bear, visited Mrs. T. E. Hurn and Miss Eliza R. Hurn last week.

Father C. A. Crowley and sister, Miss Agnes Crowley, left Monday for a two weeks' visit with friends in Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roberts and son, of Sharon Hill, Pa., have been guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Roberts.

Miss Katherine Droll and Miss Broomall, of Wilmington, have been guests at the "Princess," Atlantic City, N. J.

Misses Edna Brynes and Bertha Reed and Messrs. Adam Reed, Norman Kumpel and Miller Reed were Betterton guests Sunday.

Mrs. H. A. Pool entertained this week Mrs. William Milfin, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hunting Center, of Vineland, N. J.

Misses Pauline Frazier and Margaret Sterling, of Wilmington, visited Miss Lydia Redgrave at her home, near Mt. Pleasant, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Freeman had for visitors on Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Twilley and two children, of Chestertown, Md., and Miss Christine Lowe, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Byard Perry, of Piedmont, W. Va., spent one day this week with Mrs. George H. Johnson. Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who has been visiting Mrs. Perry, returned to her home.

Miss Catherine Touhey, in company with Miss Alice Smith, of Wilmington, on Tuesday left Baltimore, via the Merchant and Liners for Boston, Mass. While in that city they are registered at the Adams House. Washington street, and from there will visit many interesting points in that section.

## BASE BALL NOTES

THREE WINS IN A ROW

MIDDLETOWN 2; CHEMICAL CO., 1  
The General Chemical baseball team of Claymont came here Saturday afternoon and was defeated by Middletown A. A., by the score of 2 to 1. McWilliams, a star from the stable of Connie Mack, had been engaged to pitch the game, but a telegram from him at almost the last minute informed Manager Walls that Mack had ordered him elsewhere. Spence of the Delaware Division A. A. was substituted and he pitched a game that will go down in the history of the Middletown team. He allowed seven scratchy hits, all of which were scattered, and fanned eleven of the hard hitting chemicals.

Finn, who was being saved for the Labor Day games, played in centre and won the honor of making the only home run ever made on the local grounds. The feat won for him a suit of clothes, offered by one of the directors of the team. Finn otherwise distinguished himself by scoring the first run on a "squeeze" play worked by him and West, and made a perfect throw from deep centre field to home plate, cutting off two sure runs. Score by innings:

Chemical Co.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1  
Middletown.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 x-2

MADELEY, 3; MIDDLETOWN, 10  
Monday (Labor Day) the strong Madeley team, of Wilmington, was booked for two games, morning and afternoon, and the locals took both games. In the first game, Clay held the visitors to three hits, while the locals found Jones for twelve. Eight errors helped the visitors to their downfall. Score by innings:

Middletown.....0 0 0 3 0 3 1 x-10  
Madeley.....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

MADELEY, 3; MIDDLETOWN, 5  
The afternoon game was hotly contested, but the locals won, 5 to 3. Finn was at his best, he fanning 14 of the visitors. Winters pitched good ball, but errors were a handicap to his success. Score by innings:

Madeley.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0-3  
Middletown.....0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 x-5

ELKTON ON SATURDAY

The strong Elkton team will be the attraction at Academy Park on today (Saturday) afternoon and a close, exciting game is expected.

Make Fogel & Burstans your School Supply Headquarters! Box Talcenia 16 Colored Crayons FREE with every 25c purchase! Read our ad. for full particulars.

## DEMOCRATS NAME TICKET

The Delaware Democratic State Convention met at Dover Tuesday and in one of the most harmonious conferences in many years nominated a State ticket, as follows:

Presidential Electors—Dr. Patrick Henry Keaveney, Wilmington; J. Herman Anderson, Cheswood; Oliver Cordrey, Laurel.

United States Senator—Josiah O. Wolcott, Wilmington.

Governor—James H. Hughes, Dover.

Attorney-General—Armon D. Chaytor, Jr., Wilmington.

Lieutenant-Governor—Lewis E. Eliason, New Castle.

Treasurer—James Lord, Camden.

Auditor of Accounts—W. G. Roe, Smyrna.

Insurance Commissioner—Thomas R. Wilson, Georgetown.

The convention was in marked contrast to the Republican convention two weeks ago, when the organization "put over" its nominees by steam roller tactics.

## Forest Church Notes

Sunday, September 10th, 1916.  
10.15 A. M. Meeting of the Session to receive any persons desiring to unite with the church.

10.30 A. M. Public Worship, with administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "The Greatness of God." Psalms 145: 1-21.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

The Pastor earnestly requests all the communicants of the church to be present on next Sunday morning at the first communion season of the new church year.

On account of the prevalence of infantile paralysis, the Sunday School sessions will not be held at present. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the Sunday School sessions. In the meantime, all teachers and scholars are requested to study their lessons at their homes.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Camp meetings are about over.

September—the month for oysters.

There are 254 blind men in this State.

Early sweet potatoes are of good size and fine quality.

Saturday, September 16, is the next registration day.

You cannot advance your reputation by trying to lower that of another.

Don't ask the newspaper to print what you would not publish if you owned it.

Most men would be satisfied doing nothing if they could get paid for doing it.

Repairs have been made to the bridge on the road between Port Penn and Augustine Beach.

The season is approaching when the pesky mosquito and the equally dangerous fly will be eliminated.

Ashley Taylor, of Cecilton, has the contract for the erection of the new church at Town Point, the same to be completed in eight weeks.

The moon will be full next Monday, September 11. This will be the Harvest moon, and with clear weather the evenings will be unusually beautiful.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the Post Office for the week ending August 31st, 1916: Mrs. Anna Porter, B. Sanski, Theo. Collins, John Balcer.

Guns have been shooting large numbers of reed and rail birds on the marshes near Delaware City. The birds are fairly fat, the feed on the marshes being quite plentiful this season.

The fifth dance given by the Pool orchestra in the New Century Club building last Tuesday evening, was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The hostesses were: Mrs. James L. Warren, Mrs. John B. Cleaver, Mrs. Cyrus Jacquith, Miss Marie T. Lockwood and Miss Patton Cochran.

## JOINT MEETING

Mrs. D. R. Rees delightfully entertained the combined auxiliaries of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies at her home, near town, on Tuesday evening. The evening was all that could be desired, and some forty-five members and friends were conveyed by autos to the home, and thoroughly enjoyed every minute of the stay there. It was the first meeting of the fall campaign, and everyone seemed glad to be again in the work.

Routine business of each auxiliary was transacted. The annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society of the Wilmington Conference will be held in Bethesda Church, this town, in November, further details of which will be announced later. The annual supper by the Home auxiliary will be held on October 19th, and those who have enjoyed these suppers, know what to expect.

The Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in Lebanon, Pa., on October 4th, 5th and 6th; Mrs. L. C. Scott was elected delegate to represent the local auxiliary, and Miss Lena V. Staats, alternate.

Mrs. Samuel Brockson was in charge of the program committee, and several interesting articles on both the foreign and home work, were read by some of the members, and with inspiring music, with Mrs. E. W. Caswell at the piano, the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Rees served delicious brick cream, cake and mints. The October meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Lee.

## ODESSA

Wilbur Ward, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Frank Ward, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Ward.

Joseph Rhodes, of Newark, is visiting his grandmother Mrs. Annie Rhodes.

John Demorist and wife, of Delanco, N. J., were visitors in town last week.

Mrs. Walter Turner, of Smyrna, was a guest of Mrs. Marshall Thornton last week.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Leader Miss Helen Sparks.

Miss Jewel Long, of Wilmington, was the guest of Mrs. Catherine Stidham last week.

Walter Wiest, of Wilmington, has been spending several days with his parents.

Edward Herrick, of Wilmington, spent Sunday and Monday with his aunt Miss Lucy Appleton.

Richard Rhodes, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George Rhodes.

A "Go to Church Day" will be observed in the M. E. Church, on Sunday, October 1st. Everyone is urged to come.

The regular business meeting of the Epworth League was held last Friday evening, with Mrs. H. Morris, the president in the chair.

## OBITUARY

ELMER EVOY RHEIMS

Elmer Evey Rheims infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Rheims, died at his home on Lake street, Wednesday afternoon, aged five months. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, and interment made in Forest Cemetery.

DR. EDWARD L. DUEB

Dr. Edward L. Duer, a well-known practicing physician of Philadelphia, for many years, died early Wednesday morning, at the home of his father-in-law, Daniel W. Corbit, of Odessa, after an illness of about six weeks. Funeral services were held at the Corbit residence Friday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock.

Dr. Duer was born in Crosswicks, N. J., eighty years ago, the son of Dr. George Duer. Graduating from Yale College, he secured his M. D. and opened an office for practice in Philadelphia.

For many years Dr. Duer served on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and was at one time president of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was known as a specialist in gynecology. During the past few years of his life, Dr. Duer has made his home with his father-in-law.

Dr. Duer was married twice. He leaves two children by his first wife, Mrs. Council, wife of Dr. Malcolm Council, of Bryn Mawr, and a son, Dr. S. Naudain Duer, of Philadelphia. His second wife was the daughter of Daniel W. Corbit.

## ENTERTAINS FOR CHILDREN

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas Cochran, of East Orange, N. J., who have been summer guests of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Cochran, on Crawford street, gave a very delightful dance at the Century Club on Friday evening for their children, Margaret, Fletcher and Lindsey Cochran. Pool's orchestra furnished music. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran's guests included, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. George Burton Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pool, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool, Mrs. Charles Malcolm Cochran, Mrs. Joseph H. Mendinall, Mrs. Mary Droll, Clarence E. Pool, Mrs. Nellie Lockwood, Miss Katie Droll, Miss Eugenia Beaton, Miss Helen McWhorter, Miss Jessie Shepherd, Miss Edna Carpenter, Miss Grace Brady, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Leone Ladley, Miss Frances Cochran, Miss Grace Carpenter, Miss Clara Brady, Miss Hattie Cochran, Miss Letitia Pool, Miss Mildred Vaughan, Miss Olive Lockwood, Miss Mollie Droll, Miss Corinne Mendinall, Leland Price, Frank R. Pool, Jr., Jefferson Pool, Shelley Meyers, William Meyers, Charles Mendinall, Frank McWhorter, Merritt Lockwood, Roger Lockwood, Edwin McDowell, Gilbert Pleasanton, John Pool, Burton Pearson, Harry Segelken, Frank Tyson, of Middletown; Robert Ferguson, Misses Alberta and Lillian Ferguson, Alexander Wilson, Mr. Short, David Davis, of Cecilton, Md.; Miss Esther Wilson, Miss Gladys Riggan, James Hurr, LeRoy McCaulley, Miss Pauline Bloxton, Miss Frances Bloxton, of Georgetown, Md.; Hodson Clift, of Chestertown, Md.; Miss Margaret Cochran, Fletcher Cochran and Lindsey Cochran, of East Orange, N. J.

Carnival Receipts Over \$3,500

"Firemen's Carnival Week" came to a close Saturday night after the most successful enterprise of its kind ever in Smyrna. The gross receipts for the week amounted to over \$3,500 from which including the donations, the Firemen hope to clear between \$1,500 and \$2,000. For its week of attractions, the Carnival surpassed the fondest expectations. Favored by excellent weather conditions and fostered by a spirit of helpfulness, good-will and co-operation on the part of the citizens of Smyrna, each night performances were attended by crowds of people who spent their money freely and not only one night but all nights during the week.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, September 10th, 1916.  
9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting, lead by brother Robert George.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

11.30 A. M. Adult Sunday School. The lesson will be taught by the Pastor. All officers and teachers are expected to be present. Owing to the proclamation issued by the State Board of Health there will be no Sunday School for children under 16 years of age till further notice is given.

7.30 P. M. Song service and preaching by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

## St. Paul's Church Notes

Sunday, Sept. 10th.  
9.45 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Sermon, Pastor.

No Sunday School until Sept. 24th.

6.45 P. M. Epworth League, Leader, Miss Helen Sparks.

7.30 P. M. Sermon, pastor.

Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7.30.

Sunday, Oct. 1st, will be "Go to Church" Day in Odessa. Everybody's going. Special services all day. Make arrangements ahead of time. Do not miss it.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

The Rector Tells of Some Pressing Needs And Asks

### FOR HIS MEMBERS ASSISTANCE

Sunday, Sept. 10th. The Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.



## THIRD ESCAPE OF INTERNED FRENCH AVIATOR RIVALS MOVIE THRILLERS

Prison Airshaft in Switzerland Brings Liberty to Airman Gilbert—Fellow Townsman, Motor Manufacturer and a Paris Newspaper Back of Exciting Adventure—Takes Advantage of Gastrological Weakness of Guard.

Paris.—"Never two without a third" is a French proverb which has proved true in the case of Aviator Gilbert. Forced to descend in Switzerland owing to his motor failing, Gilbert was interned. His first attempt to escape was successful, but the French government handed him back to the Swiss authorities, because the letter in which Gilbert took back his pledge not to try to escape had not reached the authorities in sufficient time, although it had been posted early enough.

A second attempt was much more short lived, as the aviator was recognized on a train before getting out of the country, and once more made a prisoner, with greatly increased precautions to prevent another attempt. The third attempt, which the cables have already reported to have been a complete success, involved a story that "outlines" the movie. At the back of it are Gilbert's fellow townsman from the Auvergne province, the manufacturer of the motor that Gilbert used on his aeroplane and a Paris newspaper with the largest circulation in the world.

Gilbert Closely Guarded. Gilbert was imprisoned in the third story of a large barracks in Zurich and was watched night and day by special guards. One day a Frenchman arrived on the scene, a M. Robere-Melard, ostensibly a dealer in wool, but really a general commissioned agent who had acted as a Sherlock Holmes on various occasions, especially since the war.

"It took me three months to arrange affairs," M. Melard relates. "For I met with several failures. The first thing I had to do was to inspire confidence in someone around Gilbert, who would allow me, without being aware of it, to get into close touch with the man whose escape I wished to aid. Such a man I found in Captain Sturm, who was charged with watching over the prisoner and was inflexible as to his duties."

"I made no secret of being a friend of Gilbert's, but I explained that, although I was glad to see him again, I had come to Switzerland on business. To convince the captain I talked to him and showed him heavy orders I had given in accordance with orders received from various aviation and other firms in France. I ordered all sorts of things, one day buying several cords of wood. All these orders started, but somehow or other some combination prevented delivery, and in the end few went through."

Escape Cleverly Contrived. "I soon found Captain Sturm's weak point. It was gastrological. We lunched together, we had dinner and supper together, and the fare was always so good that he soon allowed me to see his prisoner almost daily. Before the captain we talked about the weather and such exciting topics, but we wrote each other dozens of little notes which we used to slip under the table as we raised our glasses to the captain's health."

"That lasted three whole months, by which time Sturm and I were inseparable and Gilbert and I had formed our plans."

"A certain person was to pass in front of the barracks at 7:30 p. m. If he lit his cigarette twice in front of the railing between the barracks and the police station the attempt was to be made that night, but if he blew his nose ostentatiously it meant the attempt was to be postponed. Gilbert knew that he could escape by a ventilation shaft that passed through the lavatory on his landing."

"The guards at his door were changed each night at 2 a. m. The plan was to go to the washroom at 1:50 a. m. and hope that the departing guards would fail to notify the newcomers of his absence. On Monday and Tuesday nights the relieving sentinels were informed, but on Wednesday night this duty was overlooked. Gilbert, dressed in uniform, let himself slip down the narrow ventilating shaft onto the ground floor, from which he escaped by a key that had been provided. I should explain that when everything had been arranged I said good-by to Captain Sturm and left for France just before the escape was tried. Gilbert climbed the wall around the barracks and found civilian clothes in the automobile waiting for him at the point arranged."

Is Hidden Away. Gilbert's friend Arnold Bontemps, the newspaper man who worked his first escape, then took charge of the proceedings. It was hopeless to think of smuggling Gilbert out of the country at once, however well he might be disguised. The hue and cry would be too strong.

"I took him to a safe place where we were sure the police would never think of coming, just because the apartment was one open to any visitor," said Melard.

"This operation took fifteen minutes, and five minutes later the alarm was given. Gilbert was stowed away in a closet of which he could leave the door ajar, closing it on the least sound. At night only he could take some rest. There he remained six days to let the storm roll by. French

### Bullet Drops From Ear.

Athens, Ga.—Thirteen years ago Corey Hill, aged fifty-five, was shot by a Madison county citizen. The ball from a rifle struck Hill in the ear and penetrated, it is believed by physicians, the brain or its lining. The injured man was unconscious for some time, but rallied and almost recovered. A few days ago the ball dropped out of the ear it had entered. Hill suffered after the wound with partial loss of vision of the left eye and never recovered ability to focus the eyes,

papers announced his arrival in Paris, declaring that he had been seen by friends, and this lulled suspicion in Switzerland.

"I returned to Zurich with a disguise for him, false beard, spectacles, heavy shoes, etc., and Gilbert took the train, having bought a ticket for Bienne. There we walked some miles toward Geneva, when an automobile met us, which tooted its horn three times. In a second we were inside and, taking a side road to avoid the high road, reached a little wood near Geneva, where we received the latest news about the direction police activities were taking."

Crossing the Frontier. "We decided to start next day, which was Ascension day, which seemed appropriate for an aviator. The last night was passed in a village near Geneva and after some hours walking next morning we saw the frontier, the railroad and the road from Annemasse to Bellegarde. This was the point we had chosen for crossing the line."

"The actual crossing proved easy. The Swiss guard happened to be some yards away and Gilbert took to his legs and got into France before the guard reached him."

The French guard, however, challenged him, and the only "papers" Gilbert could show were his Legion of Honor cross, his military medal and his war cross. When he gave his name, the brave guard accepted these decorations as proof of identity and telephoned his superior officers, who brought an automobile for Gilbert's use.

A triumphant welcome met him at Lyons, where he was able to borrow an aviator's uniform. A still more enthusiastic welcome awaited him at Paris, where the minister of war congratulated him and gave him a permission so that he can take a short rest before resuming his place at the front. Gilbert needs some rest, as, in addition to his irksome life as a prisoner, he had to thin himself down considerably in order to be sure of passing down the ventilation shaft."

### MOTHER GETS LOST BABY



Salvatore Miglioni and his wife are the happiest parents in New York city. Their little daughter Josephine, three and a half years old, who they believed dead for two years, has turned up alive. The story is one of the strangest in the annals of New York alien life. Two years ago the baby was taken to a hospital. Some time later the parents received a letter from the hospital. They could not read it, so they took it to a friend to have it read. The friend told them that it said that the child was dead. When the parents went to the hospital to claim the body of the child they were turned away for some unknown reason. Then the parents moved several times. In the meantime the charities department was continually hunting for them. The department has just located them.

### Lightning Shatters a Clock.

Tiffin, O.—A bolt of lightning struck the chimney of the H. W. McPerrin house in Tiffin during a heavy electrical storm. The bolt did not disturb either the brick or the plaster, but followed the chimney to the interior of the house, where it struck a clock on a mantelpiece and scattered the wheels and other workings all over the floor. There was no other damage.

### Funny Things.

The funniest performance is an unimportant man's efforts to appear important, although a stingy man's efforts to appear generous also add something to the gaiety of the nation.—Aitchison Globe.

Plenty of Hope for Him. Sopleigh—"I like a girl who can take a joke." Miss Keen—"Then you stand a splendid chance of being accepted." Boston Transcript.

### BREAKS CHAIN WITH CHEST



Walter Alvin Boyd of Louisiana, Mo., was the strongest man at the Harvard summer school of physical education. He exhibited his great chest power by breaking a chain by his chest expansion which, it is claimed, ten men were unable to break with their hands. Mr. Boyd is thirty-six years of age, married and has three children. He weighs 202 pounds, has a normal chest measurement of 42 inches and an expansion of 14 inches. On his farm in Missouri he devotes two nights a week to the instruction of boys in physical development. He attended the summer school in order to pick up the latest ideas in physical culture to impart to the boys.

### BULLETS DIDN'T STOP HIM

Lead Fired Into Lewis' Body Made No Impression, According to Evidence in Criminal Court.

Baltimore, Md.—Bullets make no impression upon Nathan Lewis of 1204 Eldridge street, according to his evidence in the criminal court, where he was a star witness against William Edwards, charged with assault with intent to murder and carrying a deadly weapon.

Lewis and Edwards had an argument. Edwards procured a revolver and shot at Lewis. One bullet struck Lewis in the arm, but he merely plucked it out and threw it away. The second bullet went through Lewis' mouth while he was smiling over the failure of the first shot to do him injury, and it did nothing more than loosen one of his teeth.

He spat the leaden pellet out and was proceeding to use his fists on Edwards when the pair were separated.

Harry B. Wolf pleaded self-defense for his client and Judge Stump gave him the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the case.

### FOUR BROTHERS WED SISTERS

Two Wisconsin Families Are United and It Only Took Six Months to Do It.

Waukegan, Wis.—Four Wisconsin brothers in the last six months married four sisters. The latest of the weddings was a short time ago at Waukegan, when the last of the boys in the Blum family married the last of the sisters in the Rausch family, both the Blum and Rausch families being of Campbellport and Hartford, Wis., respectively. The weddings in their order are:

Paul Blum, of Marshfield, partner in Blum Brothers' box factory, wedded to Marie Rausch.

John Blum, Marshfield, wedded to Anna Rausch.

Peter Blum, Jr., Marshfield, to Catherine Rausch.

Jacob Blum, Hartford, auto demonstrator, to Lily Rausch.

### FROGS FORECAST WEATHER

Amphibia in Hotel Fountain Give Warning of Rain and Never Miss a Guess.

Brunswick, Ga.—Brunswick now has a weather forecasting station, although it has no connection with the government's weather department. The forecasting station is located in the fountain in front of the Oglethorpe hotel and consists of a number of long-winded and sweet-voiced frogs. It is said they never miss the weather and that when they sing one night as well look out for rain. The frogs give nightly concerts when the weather outlook is right and the concerts are greatly enjoyed by the hotel guests as well as the steady stream of passersby.

### Oldest Indian Over a Century.

Pendleton, Ore.—One of the oldest if not the oldest man on the Pacific coast died when Ayoushakatsagom, the veteran Cayuse Indian, passed on to the happy hunting grounds. He was reputed to be one hundred and twenty years old, and his memory dated back to events which happened during the War of 1812.

### Sewer Pipe Tramps' Villa.

Haverhill, Mass.—A 24-inch sewer pipe which was left at Plug pond in preparation for the building of the marginal sewer was converted into a summer residence by Marshall Villars and Patrick Foley. They were found there by the police. The men had constructed frame beds in the pipe, hung mosquito netting over the ends and were quite comfortably situated. Captain Hill charged vagrancy against them and they were sentenced to three months in the house of correction.

## Lemberg and Brody



STREET SCENE IN LEMBERG

WHEN the fortifications of the inner city of Lemberg were dismantled in 1811 and the space which they occupied was converted into promenades for the prosperous citizens of this modern Galician capital of 200,000 inhabitants, it was doubtless assumed by many that, having suffered "the sling and arrows of outrageous fortune" for the five centuries of its municipal existence, fate would allot it a surcease from siege and capture, says the bulletin of the National Geographic society.

Lying 60 miles almost due east of Przemyśl, and more than 450 miles northeast of Vienna, Lemberg is situated on the banks of the Peltew river, an affluent of the Bug. It nestles in a small valley which opens to the north, and is surrounded by hills, the most picturesque being the well-wooded Franz-Josef Berg to the northeast. To the east, a distance of 7 miles, is Tarnopol, near the Russian border, one of the first points of attack when the Muscovites pushed beyond the Galician frontier.

A description of the modern city of Lemberg as it existed in 1914, requires many modifications today, for the scars of war are to be found in its many handsome homes; its broad, well-paved streets; its Roman Catholic cathedral, a handsome gothic structure completed in 1480; its Greek cathedral, completed in 1770; its Armenian cathedral in the Byzantine style, dating back to 1437, and its magnificent monuments to such Polish patriots as King John III Sobieski who, after having saved Lemberg from the Turks a few years previously, in 1683 saved all Europe from Mohammedan invasion by routing an army of 300,000 Turks encamped about Vienna, his own force numbering only 70,000.

Nearly 700 Years Old. Called Lwow in the Polish tongue and Leopold in Latin, Lemberg was founded by a Ruthenian prince in 1259. Nearly a hundred years later it was added to the domain of Casimir the Great, who bestowed upon the city the charter and privileges widely known during the middle ages as the Magdeburg Right.

Following the fall of Constantinople, Lemberg enjoyed a revival of trade with the East, but it was caught in the maelstrom of rebellion and pillage which swept over the Ukraine and a part of Poland during the last half of the seventeenth century, when the Cossack hetman, Chmelnicki, was directing the infamous of the "serfs' fury."

Lemberg was one of the Polish cities to fall before the arms of Charles XII of Sweden when the ill-advised Augustus II was drawn into the Great Northern war, which devastated central Europe for the first 20 years of the eighteenth century. In 1772, upon the first partition of Poland, Lemberg became an Austrian possession, and 12 years after this event Joseph II established the University of Lemberg which, at the time of the outbreak of the present war, had more than 2,000 students.

One of the most attractive parks of Lemberg, and a favorite promenade, bears the name of the Polish patriot, Jan Kilinski, a humble little shoemaker, who fought bravely in 1796, was captured and taken to St. Petersburg. After his release he returned to his shoemaker's bench and in his leisure hours wrote his recollections, a valuable record of this period of his country's history.

Since the establishment of the Galician diet in 1861 Lemberg has enjoyed increasing prosperity. Its manufactures include machinery and ironware, matches, candles, liquors, chocolate, leather, bricks and tiles, while its commerce is largely in linen, flax, hemp, wool and oil.

In 1907 two interesting finds were made in the vicinity of this city by

before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. The field was wasted; the land mounthorn, for the corn is wasted; the new wine is dried up, the oil languishes."

Not only was every green leaf devoured, but the very bark was peeled from the trees, which stood out white and lifeless, like skeletons. The fields were stripped to the ground, and the old men of our villages, who had given their lives to cultivating these gardens and vineyards, came out of the synagogues where they had been praying and walling and looked on the ruin with dimmed eyes. Nothing was spared. The insects, in their fierce hunger, tried to engulf everything in their way.—Alexander Aaronson, in Atlantic.

### USE ARABS TO FIGHT LOCUSTS

Soldiers Dig Trenches Into Which Hatching Pests Were Driven and Destroyed.

Djema Pasha put some thousands of Arab soldiers at my brother's disposition, and these were set to work digging trenches into which the hatching locusts were driven and destroyed. This is the only means of coping with the situation; once the locusts get their wings, nothing can be done with them. It was a hopeless fight. Nothing short of the co-operation of every farmer in the country could have won the day; and while the people of the progressive Jewish villages struggled on to the end—men, women and children working in the fields until they were exhausted—the Arab farmers sat by with folded hands. The threats of the military authorities only stirred them to half-hearted efforts. Finally, after two months of toil, the campaign was given up and the locusts broke in waves over the countryside, destroying everything. As the Prophet Joel said: "The land is as the Garden of Eden

### Low Temperature.

The lowest known temperature ever observed by competent scientists was at Werchojansk, Siberia, Jan. 15, 1888, when a minimum reading of minus 93.4 degrees Fahrenheit was registered. The monthly mean temperature for January at Jakutsk, Siberia, is minus 43.8 degrees.

## TO WEAR ON TOUR

EFFECTIVE CLOTHES DESIGNED FOR FAIR MOTORISTS.

Furs of Every Kind and Design Are Permissible—Empire Hats Reappearing—Dinner Frock in Pale Smoke Gray.

No matter how sensitive a woman may be about wearing great bands of fur, ermine capes and foxes strung about the neck on hot days, she may throw her sensitiveness to the winds when it comes to motoring.

Here she may glory in all the peltry that she wishes. Her sports suit of Jersey, woolen, rather than silk, may



Voile Frock for Dinner.

be banded with fur from the knees down and the shoulders up, and she may wear fur hats as well, if she wishes.

Her motor coat may be copied after

one of the smart new models, which is of olive green velour, with a cape collar, immense cuffs and a straight panel from neck to hem of back and white fur laid in broad checks.

France is wearing fur on all her August hats, from San Sebastian to Rhone valley, and America is wearing it on her motor hats throughout every state in the Union. She has unlearned or else bought a top coat of soft fur which she uses on cold nights, and she has even taken her muff out of camp, sunned it a bit and included it in her motor wardrobe.

She is ready for whatever comes in the way of weather, for the shops have provided for her usage in case of rain, a London coat made of transparent oilskin, in colors plaid or iridescent.

This, with a hood to match, can be rolled up in a tiny case and stowed away as easily as a box of biscuits. It is the raincoat de luxe for motoring, and it has solved the problem for the woman who can stand anything but getting wet.

An interesting fact is that second empire hats are coming out with first empire frocks. What's the difference between milliners and dressmakers? They have no more hesitancy in mingling the eleventh with the twentieth century, the renaissance with the great war and 1890 with 1812, than the hostess of a fancy dress ball.

The new second empire hats are made after the shape that the Empress Eugenie loved. The milliners often call them shepherdess hats. They are made of a soft quality of velvet, the edge bound with ribbed ribbon.

The French draped hats are here in quantities, especially in a brilliant Vatican purple and a petunia reddish purple, but so far, the American women seem to prefer the stiff shapes which have only a bow of ribbon or a buckle for trimming.

The charming dinner frock illustrated is of pale smoke gray, made over a slip of gray satin and is trimmed with bands of sky blue ribbon (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## UNDERWEAR THAT IS SMART

Manufacturers Have Outdone Themselves in Providing Pretty Linen-erie for Milady's Use.

An unusual petticoat is made of nainsook trimmed with two deep ruffles of batiste cut in points and chemise has a panel front and shirred val lace. Rosebuds are placed at intervals on the ruffles.

A pink crepe de chine envelope chemise has a panel front and shirred sides which make it especially suited to wear under a gown that is flat in front and distended at the sides.

A fine quality of pink crepe de chine fashions a chemise trimmed with fine val lace. It is cut on new lines, showing how a panel effect may be given with two rosettes to gather the fullness to the sides.

A dainty pair of knickerbockers is made of white flaxon evenly striped, with one sheer and one heavier stripe. The bodice is of flesh-colored habutai silk, straps and all, with plect edges for a finishing and three tiny flat bows of satin down the front.

Val lace is ruffled on every edge of a nainsook chemise in princess style and festoons of insertion in bolero effect. A ribbon bow with fluttering ends trims the front.

A band of French knotted embroidery finishes the straight top of a nain-

sook chemise and double ribbons are used for shoulder straps.

Another chemise of white batiste is tucked to just below the bust line and finished with insertion. Ribbon is laced through eyelets in this band, tying in front, and double ribbons form the shoulder straps.

Below a yoke of embroidery a lace another chemise of white batiste hangs nearly straight in box pleats. The shoulder straps are ribbon, and a ribbon is laced in and out of the yoke.

### ONE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS



In black or navy charmeuse edged with silver galon, brim becomingly bent.

## IDEAS FOR COLOR SCHEMES

Must Not Be Too Slavishly Followed—Flowers That Make Beautiful Table Decorations.

In carrying out a color scheme for a luncheon or dinner it is not wise to try to stick to it too closely so far as the food is concerned, but rather to suggest it. For instance, in a violet and yellow scheme, in the first course the yellow may be suggested in an egg-yolk garnish and the purple in ripe olives. The custard in the soup should be yellow, as well as the sauce with the fish, the orange cup for the salad and the yellow dressing.

Purple sweet peas form a beautiful table decoration, as do pansies or violets. Many flowers may be found to carry out this color scheme and may be used in decorating the place cards, which may be lightly tinted yellow, with a spray of the chosen flower. Nut baskets could be tied with little bows of yellow or purple ribbon and covered with either color of crepe paper. If another salad than orange were used, an orange ice could be served, and little cakes decorated with can-

died violet leaves would further carry out the color scheme.

### DICTATES OF FASHION

The white beaded nets are in high favor for evening wear.

White bead trimming is the feature of a sports suit of white pongee. Flesh colored organdie takes the place in some of the summer frocks that flesh colored chiffon took in winter frocks.

The upstanding frill around the neck that is cut away a bit at the shoulders is still featured in some of the imported frocks of silk and satin.

Stripes are as much worn by children as by the mamma and big sisters. Usually a striped skirt is made with a plain white or colored blouse to give the best results.

Yellow is enjoying a vogue it has not before known for years. Yellow silk sweaters seemed to blaze the way for the vogue, and now there are yellow and white striped sports clothes, and many attractive frocks of yellow combined with white or some other color.

## MADE UP OF HANDKERCHIEFS

All Sorts of Useful and Pretty Articles for the House May Be So Constructed.

Pillow slips may be made of four handkerchiefs to each sham, caught together with insertion or fagotting. Table covers for summer bedrooms may be formed of handkerchiefs and they may even be used as table doilies, when treated to some decorative work in stencil or needlecraft.

Women's smaller handkerchiefs make all sorts of pretty things. A bureau runner may quickly be concocted of five or six bordered handkerchiefs, with insertion between each and edging all around. A small sheer handkerchief makes a pretty cushion cover, over blue or pink silk. Buttonhole eyelets are placed at one-inch intervals around the inside of the colored border of two handkerchiefs; then place a square pin-cushion between them and lace them together with baby ribbon of a matching shade.

A small bow of inch-wide ribbon of the same color is tied at one corner. A monogram in white or colored thread further adds to the cushion.

A pretty boudoir pillow may be made by laying two large sheer handkerchiefs together and stitching them on the machine to form an inch border. They may also be whipped together and lace sewed at the seams.

### Tunics Are Established.

The tunic is an established fact and rather a convenient one. It gives the economically inclined the chance of wearing an old gown under a new aspect, concocted out of two old ones. Sometimes the tunic takes the form of an apron, and the idea of a deeply accentuated point in front has furthered the idea. An overskirt and tunic now seem to be synonymous terms and give a great variety of choice; they both melt occasionally into panniers and in not ignore the bustle.



# Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Romance of  
Early Days in  
the Middle West

## SYNOPSIS.

Adele la Chesnayne, a belle of New France, is forced into marriage with Cassion, a Frenchman, by the Governor of the Province. Cassion, who is plotting to oust La Salle and his garrison from the frontier Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois River, Adele had overheard the plotter say she had inherited a great fortune from her father and they had kept it from her. La Salle and Cassion learned of the girl's knowledge—thus the marriage and the hurried departure of Cassion and a company for Fort St. Louis. The bride refuses to share sleeping quarters with her husband. She has but one friend, young Rene D'Artigny, a guide. He is chary of helping her. Chevet, the girl's uncle, one of the party, is found murdered. A fierce storm scatters and wrecks the boats. Adele is rescued.

There comes to Adele an opportunity to escape a long life worse to her than the death which she has just accepted. Yet the spell of her marriage vow—forced though it was—has a strong influence. The pendulum of misfortune has reached the end of its swing and seems to be returning to center. You will find much of interest and the unfolding of a new mystery in this installment.

## CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

"Lie still a moment," said a voice gently. "You will breathe easier shortly and regain strength."

I knew my fingers closed on the man's hand convulsively, but the water yet blinded my eyes. He must have perceived this for he wiped my face with a cloth, and it was then I perceived his face clearly, and remembered.

"The Sieur d'Artigny!" I exclaimed. "Of course," he answered. "Who else should it be, madame? Please do not regret my privilege."

"Your privilege," 'tis a strange word you choose, monsieur," I faltered, not yet having control of myself. "Surely I have granted none."

"Perchance not, as there was small chance," he answered, evidently at pains to speak lightly. "Nor could I wait to ask your leave; yet surely I may esteem it a privilege to bring you ashore alive."

"It was you then who saved me? I scarcely understood, monsieur; I lost consciousness, and am dazed in mind. You leaped into the water from the canoe?"

"Yes; there was no other course left me. My boat was beyond yours, a few yards farther out in the lake, when the storm struck. We were partially prepared, for I felt assured there would be trouble. Never did I feel more deadly bludge, nor craft such as ours could face it. We were to your left and rear when your canoe capsize, and I bore down toward where you struggled in the water. An Indian got grip upon you as we swept by, but the craft dipped so that he let go, and then I jumped, for we could never come back, and that was the only chance. This is the whole story, madame, except that by God's help, I got you ashore."

I looked into his face, impressed by the seriousness with which he spoke. "I—I thank you, monsieur," I said, and held out my hand. "It was most gallant. Are we alone here? Where are the others?"

"I do not know, madame," he answered, his tone now that of formal courtesy. "'Tis but a short time since we reached this spot, and the storm yet rages. May I help you to stand, so you may perceive better our situation?"

He lifted me to my feet, and I stood erect, my clothes dripping wet, and my limbs trembling so that I grasped his arm for support, and glanced anxiously about. We were on a narrow sand beach, at the edge of a small cove, so protected the waters were comparatively calm, although the trees above bowed to the blast, and out beyond the headland I could see huge waves, whitened with foam, and perceive the clouds of spray flung up by the rocks. It was a wild scene, the roar of the breakers loud and continuous, and the black clouds flying above with dizzy rapidity. All the horror which I had just passed through seemed typified in the scene, and I covered my face with my hands.

"You—you think they—they are all gone?" I asked, forcing the words from me.

"Oh, no," he answered eagerly, and his hand touched me. "Do not give way to that thought. I doubt if any in your canoe made shore, but the others need not be in great danger. They could run before the storm until they found some opening in the coast line to yield protection. The sergeant was no voyager, and when one of the paddles broke he steered wrong. With an Indian there you would have fared."

"Then what can we do?"

"There is naught that I see, but wait. Monsieur Cassion will be blown south, but will return when the storm subsides to seek you. No doubt he will think you dead, yet will scarcely leave without search. See, the sky grows lighter already, and the wind is less fierce. It would be my thought to attain the woods yonder, and build a fire to dry our clothes; the air chills."

I looked where he pointed, up a narrow rift in the rocks, yet scarcely felt strength or courage to attempt the ascent. He must have read this in my face, and seen my form shiver as the wind struck my wet garments, for he made instant decision.

"Ah, I have a better thought than that, for you are too weak to attempt the climb. Here, lie down, madame, and I will cover you with the sand. It is warm and dry. Then I will clamber up yonder and fling wood down; 'twill be but a short time until we have a cheerful blaze here."

From where I lay my head on a hummock of sand, my body com-

pletely buried. I could watch him scale the rocks, making use of the rift in the face of the cliff, and finding no great difficulty. At the top he looked back, waved his hand, and then disappeared among the trees. All was silent about me, except for the dash of distant waves, and the rustle of branches far overhead. I gazed up at the sky, where the clouds were thinning, giving glimpses of faintest blue, and began to collect my own thoughts, and realize my situation.

D'Artigny appeared at the edge of the cliff, and called to reassure me of his presence. He had his arms filled with broken bits of wood which were tossed to the sand, and a moment later he descended the rift in the wall, and paused beside me.

"No sign of anyone up there," he said, and I, felt, not regretfully. "The canoes must have been blown some distance down the coast."

"Were you able to see far?"

"Ay, several leagues, for we are upon a headland, and there is a wide sweep of bay below. The shore line



He Lifted Me to My Feet.

is abrupt and the waves still high. Indeed I saw no spot in all that distance where a boat might make safe landing. Are you becoming dry?"

"I am at least warm, and already feel much stronger. Would it not be best, monsieur, for us to scale the cliff and wait our rescuers there, where we can keep lookout?"

"If you feel able to climb the rocks, although the passage is not difficult, a boat might pass us by here and never be seen or know of our presence, unless we keep up a fire."

I held out my hand to him and he helped me to my feet. The warmth of the sand while it had not entirely dried my clothing had given me fresh vigor, and I stood erect, requiring no assistance. With this knowledge a new assurance seemed to take possession of me, and I looked about and smiled.

"I am glad to know you can laugh," he said eagerly. "I have felt that our being thus shipwrecked together was not altogether to your liking."

"And why?" I asked, pretending surprise. "Being shipwrecked, of course, could scarcely appeal to me, but I am surely not ungrateful to you for saving my life."

"As to that, I did no more than any man might be expected to do," he protested. "But you have avoided me for weeks past, and it can scarcely be pleasant now to be alone with me here."

"Avoided you! Rather should I affirm it was your own choice, monsieur. If I recall aright I gave you my confidence once, long ago on the Ottawa, and you refused my request of assistance. Since then you have scarcely been of our party."

"Ah, he burst forth, 'I have been oftentimes nearer you than you thought. I could not forget what you said to me at that last meeting, or the appeal you made for my assistance. I realize the position you are in, madame, married by force to a man you despise, a wife only in name, and endeavoring to protect yourself by wit alone. I could not forget all this, nor be indifferent. I have been in your camp at night—ay, more than once—dreaming I might be of some aid to you, and to assure myself of your safety.'"

"You have guarded me?"

"As best I could, without arousing the wrath of Monsieur Cassion. You are not angry? It was but the duty of a friend."

"No, I am not angry, monsieur, yet it was not needed. I do not fear Cassion, so long as I can protect myself, for if he attempts evil it will find some form of treachery. But, monsieur, later I gave him the pledge he asked."

"The pledge! What pledge?"

"That I would neither meet, nor communicate with you until our arrival at Fort St. Louis."

My eyes felt before his earnest gaze, and I felt my limbs tremble. "Mon dieu! Why? There was some special cause?"

"Yes, monsieur—listen. Do not believe this is my thought, yet I must tell you the truth. Hugo Chevet was found dead, murdered, at St. Ignace. 'Twas the morning of our departure, and your boat had already gone. Cassion accused you of the crime, as some of the men saw you coming from the direction where the body was found late at night, and others reported that you two had quarreled the evening before. Cassion would have tried you offhand, using his authority as com-

mander of the expedition, but promised not to file charges until we reached St. Louis, if I made pledge—'twas then that I gave him my word.' D'Artigny straightened up, the expression on his face one of profound astonishment.

"He—he accused me," he asked, "of murder to win your promise?"

"No, monsieur; he believed the charge true, and I pledged myself to assure you a fair trial."

"Then you believed also that I was guilty of the foul crime?"

I caught my breath, yet there was nothing for me to do but give him a frank answer.

"I—I have given no testimony, monsieur," I faltered, "but I—I saw you in the moonlight bending over Chevet's dead body."

## CHAPTER XIV.

My eyes fell before his; I could not look into his face, yet I had a sense that he was actually glad to hear my words. There was no anger, rather happiness and relief in the gray eyes.

"And you actually believed I struck the blow? You thought me capable of driving a knife into the man's back to gain revenge?"

"Monsieur, what could I think?" I urged eagerly. "It did not seem possible, yet I saw you with my own eyes. You knew of the murder, but you made no report, raised no alarm, and in the morning your boat was gone before the body was found by others."

"True, yet there was a reason which I can confess to you. You also discovered the body that night, yet aroused no alarm. I saw you. Why did you remain silent? Was it to protect me from suspicion?"

I bent my head, but failed to find words with which to answer. D'Artigny scarcely permitted me time.

"That is the truth; your silence tells me it was for my sake you remained still. Is it not possible, Adele, that my purpose was the same? Listen to me, my girl, and have faith in my words—I am not guilty of Hugo Chevet's death. I did not like the man, it is true, and we exchanged words in anger while loading the boats, but I never gave the matter second thought. That was not the first night of this journey that I sought to assure myself of your safety."

"I know Monsieur Cassion and of what he is capable, and felt that some time there would occur between you a struggle—so at every camping place, where it was possible, I have watched. It was for that purpose I approached the Mission house. I gained glimpse within, and saw Cassion asleep on a bench, and knew you had retired to the chamber above. I was satisfied, and started to return to the camp. On my way back I found Chevet's body at the edge of the wood. I discovered how he had been killed—a knife thrust in the back."

"But you made no report; raised no alarm."

"I was confused, unable to decide what was best for me to do. I had no business being there. My first impulse was to arouse the Mission house; my second to return to camp and tell the men there. With this last purpose in view I entered the wood to descend the hill, but had hardly done so when I caught sight of you in the moonlight, and remained there hidden, watching your movements with horror. I saw you go straight to the body, assure yourself the man was dead; then return to the Mission house, and enter your room by way of the kitchen roof. Do you realize what your actions naturally meant to me?"

I stared at him, scarcely able to speak, yet in some way my lips formed words.

"You—you thought I did it?"

"What else could I think? You were hiding there; you examined the body; you crept secretly in through the window and gave no alarm."

The horror of it all struck me like a blow, and I covered my eyes with my hands, no longer able to restrain my sobs. D'Artigny caught my hands and uncovered my face.

"Do not break down, little girl," he entreated. "It is better so, for now we understand each other. You sought to shield me, and I endeavored to protect you. 'Twas a strange misunderstanding, and, but for the accident to the canoe, might have had a tragic ending."

"You would never have told?"

"Of seeing you there? Of suspecting you? Could you think that possible?"

"But you would have been condemned; the evidence was all against you."

"Let us not talk of that now," he insisted. "We have come back to a faith in each other. You believe my word?"

"And I yours?"

His handclasp tightened, and there was that in his eyes which frightened me.

"No, no, monsieur," I exclaimed and drew back quickly. "Do not say more, for I am here with you alone, and there will be trouble enough when Cassion returns."

"Do I not know that?" he said, yet releasing my hands. "Still it can surely do no harm for us to understand each other. You care nothing for Cassion; you dislike, despise the man, and there is naught sacred in your marriage. We are in the wilderness, not Quebec, and La Barre has little authority here. You have protected me with your silence—was it not because you cared for me?"

"Yes, monsieur; you have been my friend."

"Your friend! Is that all?"

"Is that not enough, monsieur? I like you well; I would save you from injustice. You could not respect me

if I said more, for I am Monsieur Cassion's wife by rite of Holy church. I do not fear him—he is a coward; but I fear dishonor, monsieur, for I am Adele la Chesnayne. I would respect myself and you."

The light of conquest vanished from the gray eyes. For a moment he stood silent and motionless; then he drew a step backward and bowed.

"Your rebuke is just, madame," he said soberly. "We of the frontier grow careless in a land where might is right, and I have had small training save in camp and field. I crave your pardon for my offense."

So contrite was his expression I had to smile, realizing for the first time the depth of his interest in my good will, yet the feeling which swayed me was not altogether that of pleasure. He was not one to yield so quietly, or to long restrain the words burning his tongue, yet I surrendered to my first impulse, and extended my hand.

"There is nothing to pardon, Sieur d'Artigny," I said frankly. "There is no one to whom I owe more of courtesy than you. I trust you fully, and believe your word, and in return I ask the same faith. Under the conditions confronting us we must aid each other. We have both made mistakes in thus endeavoring to shield one another from suspicion, and, as a result, are both equally in peril. Our being alone together here will enrage Monsieur Cassion, and he will use all his power for revenge. My testimony will only make your case more desperate should I confess what I know, and you might cast suspicion upon me."

"You do not believe I would?"

"No, I do not, and yet, perchance, it might be better for us both if I made full confession. I hesitate merely because Cassion would doubt my word; would conclude that I merely sought to protect you. Before others—fair-minded judges at St. Louis—I should have no hesitancy in telling the whole story, for there is nothing I did of which I am ashamed, but here, where Cassion has full authority, such a confession would mean your death."

"He believes that you feel interest in me?"

"I have never denied it; the fact which rankles, however, is his knowledge that I feel no interest whatever in him. But we waste time, monsieur, in fruitless discussion. Our only course is a discovery of Hugo Chevet's real murderer. Know you anything to warrant suspicion?"

D'Artigny did not answer at once, his eyes looking out on the white crested waters of the lake.

"No, madame," he said at length gravely. "The last time Chevet was seen alive, so far as I now know, was when he left the boats in company with Monsieur Cassion to return to the Mission house. Could there be any reason why Cassion should desire the death of Chevet?"

"I know of none. My uncle felt bitter over the concealment of my fortune, and no doubt the two had exchanged words, but there was no open quarrel. Chevet was rough and headstrong, yet he was not killed in fight, for the knife thrust was from behind."

"Ay, a coward's blow. Chevet possessed no papers of value?"

I shook my head.

"If so, no mention was ever made to me. But, monsieur, you are still wet, and must be cold in this wind. Why do you not build the fire, and dry your clothing?"

"The wind does have an icy feel," he admitted, "but this is a poor spot. Up yonder in the wood shadow there

is more warmth, and besides it affords better outlook for the canoes. Have you strength now to climb the bluff?"

"The path did not appear difficult, and it is dreary enough here. I will try."

I did not even require his aid, and was at the top nearly as soon as he. It was a pleasant spot, a heavy forest growing almost to the edge, but with green carpet of grass on which one could rest, and gaze off across the wide waste of waters. When I finally turned away I found that D'Artigny had already lighted a fire with flint and steel in a little hollow within the forest. He called to me to join him.

"There is nothing to see," he said, "and the warmth is welcome. You had no glimpse of the boats?"

"No," I admitted. "Do you really believe they survived?"

"There was no reason why they should not, if properly handled. I

have controlled canoes in far worse storms. They are doubtless safely ashore beyond the point yonder. You are not afraid to be left alone?"

"No," in surprise. "Where are you going?"

"To learn more of our surroundings and arrange some traps for wild game. I will not be away long, but someone should remain here to signal any canoe returning in search."

I watched him disappear among the trees without regret or slightest sense of fear at thus being left alone. The fire burned brightly and I rested where the grateful warmth put new life into my body. The silence was profound, depressing, and a sense of intense loneliness stole over me. I felt a desire to get away from the gloom of the woods, and climbed the bank to where I could look out once more across the waters.

The view opened before me revealed nothing new; the same dreary waste of water extended to the horizon, while down the shore no movement was visible. As I rested there, oppressed by the loneliness, I felt little hope that the others of our party had escaped without disaster.

D'Artigny did not believe his own words; I even suspected that he had gone now alone to explore the shore line; seeking to discover the truth and the real fate of our companions. At first this conception of our situation startled me, and yet, strange as it may seem, my realization brought no deep regret. I was conscious of a feeling of freedom, of liberty, such as had not been mine since we departed from Quebec. I was no longer watched, spied upon, my every movement ordered, my speech criticized. More, I was delivered from the hated presence of Cassion, ever reminding me that I was his wife, and continually threatening to exercise his authority. Ay, and I was with D'Artigny alone with him, and the joy of this was so deep that I came to a sudden realization of the truth—I loved him.

Do you believe that the love is mutual; and it is too good to be true that Cassion has drowned?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## JUST FORM OF WANDERLUST

Woman's Propensity for Bargain Hunting Explained by Scientist Who Has Studied the Subject.

Too long has mere man scorned the female bargain hunter, says the New York Press. Too long has he smiled indulgently or gently rallied the woman who indulges in the wild scramble of the foot-wearing pilgrims after a "marked-down-price" to some odd-forgotten price just under the currency unit.

These same men have been proud of what they termed their "wanderlust." Proud have they been to recount to admiring youngsters how they ran away to sea, or took to braving on the railroad, or chased away to some Pan-American opportunity for getting rich quick.

Along comes Prof. Max Baff, bluff and to the point as to his name, and pronounces that bargain hunting is simply another form of wanderlusting. Both, he says, are due to high blood pressure of youth (not the sort of hardening arteries), and to each is due about the same modicum of pride if you want to get chesty over your blood pressure at all.

The good doctor found this out by using a sphygmometer, and to the "sphy," as the laboratory men may call it for short, bargain hunting and shipping as a stoker, suffrage stumping and adventuring for hidden treasure all look just the same.

Of course, there may be something about human beings you can't size up by using instruments that end in "meter," and sometimes the laboratory devices make stranger bedfellows than politics ever achieved. Still, Doctor Baff's conclusions sound more human than instrumental, and it is time for man to come off his call-of-the-wild perch and allow women their due for the wild thrills, the joyous adventuring, the big gamble and the delicious zest of hunting down bargains in their natural lairs.

Activities of Women. Many Filipino women catch and sell fish for a living.

The more wealthy women in Turkey now discard their veils when receiving guests.

Women in France are chiefly employed in the food industries, textiles and metal trades.

A majority of the girl students at Smith college spend less than \$800 each for all purposes in a scholastic year.

Miss Henrietta N. Cornell, twenty-five years of age, has been appointed postmistress of Rosebank, S. L., at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Coming to America two years ago from Ankara, Turkey, and unable to speak a word of English, Miss Anna Tabbian, aged sixteen, a native born Armenian, will soon receive the honor of being the first Armenian girl to graduate from a Detroit school.

Family Tree. Bacon—I see in Jamaica there are trees called "whip trees," and from these the natives make strong whips with the lash and handle all in one.

Egbert—Gee, what a family tree for some people I could mention!

Business Advantage. "Mrs. Hinks' baby is very fretful at nights, but she has one comfort."

"What's that?"

"Her husband is a professional door walker."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

### LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 10

#### THE ARREST OF PAUL

LESSON TEXT—Acts 21:27-40.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt be a witness for him unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard.—Acts 22:15.

No study of the book of Acts is complete unless the teacher impresses upon his pupils the opportunities for living the Christian life in the normal environment of the home or school, at work or play. Deep interest attaches to every detail leading up to Paul's visit to Rome. Therefore let the teacher trace Paul's journey from Miletus to Jerusalem, which occupied about four weeks, and took place in the early part of the year A. D. 57.

1. The Arrival (vv. 17-20). The Spirit revealed to the disciples and to prophets that if Paul went to this city he would be in great danger, and the Spirit was not forbidding but only teaching him for he knew Paul had a great work to do in Jerusalem, and that he only could do it. Everywhere Paul went he "searched for" (v. 7) disciples, with whom he tarried and whom he enlightened in the way of truth. Arriving in Jerusalem, he appears to have made his home with Mnason, outside of the crowded city, thus being less exposed to danger and finding a place of rest. At a public reception (v. 18) Paul reports of his work, and no doubt he laid his strongest emphasis on what God had wrought through him, among the churches of Asia. The leaders of the Jerusalem church received the gifts Paul brought from the Gentile churches, glorified God for what he had accomplished, but saw that he had to accomplish his statesmanlike purpose, something must be done to make clear that the false reports as to Paul's teaching were discredited (vv. 20-22). They therefore resorted to diplomacy (vv. 23-26). To the many thousands of Jews gathered on this festive occasion in the city, some of whom were zealous for the law, they declared first that Paul taught all the Jews which were among the Gentiles not to forsake Moses; second, that he had not taught them not to walk after the customs of Moses. The facts were Paul obeyed the Jewish ceremonial laws personally, as a matter of race, not as a condition of salvation. He taught that the Gentiles need not become Jews nor obey the Jewish ritual, and that the law was not necessary for salvation for either Jew or Gentile. He taught also that the promises of the Jews were to be fulfilled in both Jew and Gentile who by faith became a true child of Abraham and heir to the promise. This made Christianity a universal religion. (See I Cor. 9:20, 21).

11. The Arrest (vv. 27-36). Paul's attempt at conciliation resulted not in peace but in more discord. Every true servant of God is sure to be misrepresented, and it will not do always to attempt to set straight all the lies that are told about him. God will take care of the lies and of our reputations. Most of the charges that men, even Christians, bring against one another are based upon "supposition" (v. 29). It was not a new experience for Paul to be mobbed. As the maddened Jews dragged him out of the temple he must have recalled the treatment of Stephen in which he, himself had had a hand (7:57, 58). How frequent it is that we, ourselves, are in due time treated in the same way in which we have treated others (Gal. 6:7). It was the intention of the Jews to kill Paul at once without a trial (23:9, 10). They fancied they were doing God's service (John 16:2). This lesson is a striking example of the utter folly and wickedness of mob law. Paul's time had not yet come, and all the mobs on earth could not kill him until God permitted it; his deliverance came by the hands of an unscrupulous heathen (23:27).

1. The Arraignment (vv. 37-40). Tidings of the riot came to the chief captain, equivalent to our colonel (Acts 23:26). Paul was bound with two chains, one from each of his arms to a soldier, secured, yet left free to walk with his guards, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Agabus (v. 21). Mobs usually have great respect for soldiers, for they are invariably cowardly. No sooner was Paul on the stairs which led to the top of the fortress than the mob, afraid that they were about to be balked of their vengeance, made a mad rush at him, with cries of "Kill him; kill him!" and Paul, unable in his fettered condition to steady himself, was carried off his feet and hurried off in the same path his Master had trod (John 19:15) and he was again to hear that cry. (Ch. 22:22). During all this tumult Paul had but one thought, how he might witness for his Master, and bring some of his blinded accusers to a saving knowledge of Christ. Thus it was that he asked for the privilege of speaking, and most courteously did he make his request. He spoke to the captain in the Greek tongue, not in Hebrew, and great was the surprise of the captain. The surprise probably was caused by the fact that he thought he had an ignorant brigand, and not that he had a cultured, scholarly Hebrew and Roman citizen as a prisoner. A short time before this, a certain Egyptian had gathered a large body of "contented Jews on Mount Olivet, whom he had deluded into the belief that he was the Messiah, and to whom he had declared that at his word the walls of Jerusalem would fall down. Paul told the captain who he was, and asked permission to speak to these rioters, hoping to quiet them with the simple facts of his life and his petition was granted.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

September 4, 1915.  
Artillery duels on the west front.  
Austrians began movement against Italians at Monte Nero.  
Aflin liner Hesperian sunk without warning by German submarine; 25 lost.

September 5, 1915.  
Czar assumed supreme command of Russian armies.  
Austrians advance on Dubno.  
Bloody fighting on Gallipoli peninsula.

September 6, 1915.  
Discovery of documents carried by James Archibald, American correspondent, compromising Doctor Dumba, Austrian ambassador to Washington.  
Austrians attacked Italian position at Monte Nero.  
Forty French Aeroplanes bombed Saarbrücken.

September 7, 1915.  
Italians repulsed Austrian attack at Monte Nero.  
British squadron bombarded German batteries on Belgian coast.  
German submarines sank British, French and Norwegian vessels.  
German airships raided east coast of England, killing ten.  
French aviators attacked Freiburg.

September 8, 1915.  
Russian Grand Duke Nicholas shifted to the Caucasus.  
Russians recaptured old positions in Galicia, near Tarnopol.  
Germans began new offensive on western approaches to Verdun.  
Zeppelins raided east coast and London district, killing 20.  
Dutch sentries fired on Zeppelin flying over Holland.

September 9, 1915.  
Russians captured Dubno.  
Austrians won another victory southwest of Tarnopol.  
German crown prince's army gained in Argonne district.  
United States asked Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.  
Germany sent note defending sinking of Arabic.

September 10,



## The Middletown Transcript

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### MORE WHITE HOUSE FOLLY

WHEN Roosevelt was president the whole country was threatened with the tragic peril of a big coal strike which had already brought some suffering and promised to freeze millions of people.

Just as in this railroad strike, one of the parties to that labor difficulty—the insolent coal barons—refused to arbitrate. Instead of siding with this faction and strengthening them in their unreasonable position, he insisted upon arbitration, and the perilous strike was quickly and peacefully settled.

Contrast this statesmanlike course which not only composed a dangerous labor quarrel but also upheld the great principle of arbitration, with Mr. Wilson's petty "playing politics" in this railroad trouble wherein he encouraged the brotherhood in their unfair refusal to arbitrate, thereby making the situation more difficult, and striking a blow at arbitration, the best of all ways to settle strikes.

Roosevelt's act, that of a statesman and patriot seeking his country's good; Wilson's, that of a political demagogue seeking labor votes. If it were not plain that he was truckling to the Labor vote, his cheap claptrap of signing the eight-hour bill with four pens one of which was presented to each of the four Brotherhood leaders, shows that fact with disgusting plainness.

Without trying for an instant to bring the trainmen to reason, without urging them to arbitrate as he should have done, he at once sides with them in their wrong refusal to arbitrate. Thus instead like Roosevelt of lessening the peril to the country, with the chance like him of averting it, and settling for the difficulty, he made that peril greater—poured coal oil on the fire, and brought nearer the awful calamity of a general railroad strike that would have killed hundreds of babes, brought wide suffering, and untold disaster to the business of the entire nation.

This strike trouble was in truth largely Mr. Wilson's own making just as was the Mexican muddle wherein he interfered in their revolutionary squabbles by opposing Huerta. And finding he could not browbeat the railroad presidents into surrendering their rights to a fair hearing, he turned to Congress to help him out of the difficulty he had himself helped to create!

And how has Mr. Wilson finally settled this grave question? At his dictation a Democratic Congress, sandbagged by Labor, has passed in a rush without consideration an unconstitutional law giving these trainmen, already the highest paid employees in the world, a wage raise of 25 per cent.

Congress can no more compel the railroads to pay their workmen a 10 hours wage for 8 hours work than they can compel the farmers to pay their workers a full week's wage for five days work, or to sell their wheat for 90 cents a bushel. The Supreme Court will certainly annul the illegal law.

But this piece of demagoguery is like all the rest of Mr. Wilson's makeshift statesmanship that allowed Mexican bandits to murder hundreds of Americans and destroy enormous amounts of their property; that allowed German submarines to assassinate 115 Americans on the Lusitania and many others in later sea massacres—a policy that buys "peace at any price" by weakly shoving the present difficulty out of sight. So here he has succeeded in buying peace—until after the election—in a fight where less than one-half of one per cent. of the people has "held up" at the pistol's point all the rest of the nation!

### THE DEADLY FLY

A CHILD in Kenton has been stricken with the dread infantile paralysis. It is said the disease was contracted by it at Bower's Beach. It will be recalled that the child which died at Penny Hill, near Wilmington, got its infection while on an excursion to Willow Grove.

These cases give point to the warning that The Transcript two weeks ago expressed—"keep away from the watering places where big crowds from the cities are daily landed."

Experiments by Dr. Dixon, the Health Officer of Pennsylvania, show the alarming fact that flies carry the germs of this awful scourge of the little ones.

He inoculated monkeys with the paralysis germs taken from flies caught in the room where a child was suffering from infantile paralysis. The monkeys showed every symptom of the disease

including that of paralysis.

It has also been conclusively demonstrated that flies are carriers of about all the horrid germ diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid and other fevers, the deadly summer complaints of babes etc.

Now inasmuch as it is also conclusively demonstrated that uncovered manure piles are the places where 80 or more per cent of flies are hatched, The Transcript renews its request that our Town Board pass an ordinance requiring all manure piles to be made fly tight.

This can be done at very small cost either by digging pits or screening the pens with wire thru which flies cannot go. The saving of 50 to 60 per cent of manure values which the tests of the Government prove leach away from open manure piles, would soon pay for the cost of covering them.

But suppose it does cost money to shield the little ones of Middletown from these fly-borne diseases and its homes and citizens from the filthy annoyance of this needless fly pest, what of it? Surely no citizen in all the town will care to say that he weighs the health and comfort of the whole community against the few dollars it costs to protect it from flies.

Dr. E. M. Vaughn, our representative in the State Board of Health, heartily approves this suggestion of compelling the covering of manure piles, garbage cans etc.

Over a year ago the writer drew up an ordinance for this purpose but the Town Board refused to enact it. Will the Board in the light of this new peril from flies—the awful infantile paralysis—still insist on protecting the manure piles rather than the babes?

## Hotel Channell

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To introduce it I have reduced the price to \$2.75—fine nickle Iron and Stand—guaranteed 5 years—lasts forever. Let me send one for trial.

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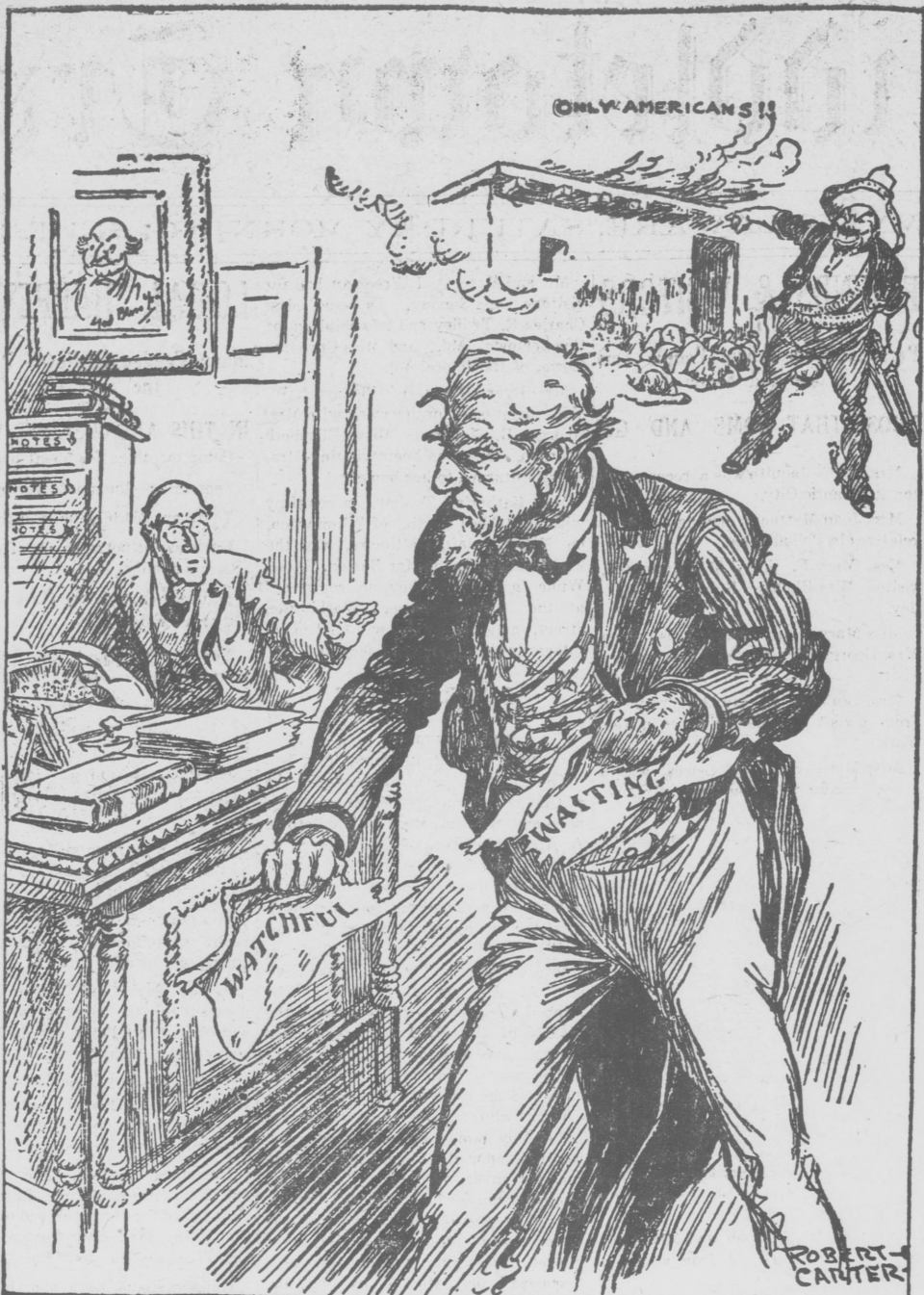
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## Shoe Repairing

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



CARTER. In New York Evening Sun

"I've had enough of it"

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

The fact that the Democratic campaign managers have booked Secretary Daniels for a speech in Maine seems to indicate that they have abandoned all hope of carrying the State and simply don't care what happens to the ticket in the September election.

Senator J. Ham Lewis, a spokesman for the administration, in attempting to apologize for the President's mollycoddle expression that we are "too proud to fight," explains that it is an old Latin quotation. But the people already know that it is out of date and the expression of a decadent nation.

"We don't want to maintain a political alms-house," remarked Mr. Hughes to the North Dakota farmers, and a nation applauds him. Americans are beginning to see a possibility in the near future of regaining their self-respect.

The administration seems to have sold everything it could, from the nation's honor down to the smallest rural postmaster's shop.

Secretary Daniels says this is no time for politics. And it's no time for Secretary Daniels, either.

Senator Lewis, defending the President on his "too proud to fight" expression, intimates that it was due solely to the ignorance of his audience that the popular interpretation that has been put upon it was evolved, and that anyway it didn't mean what it appeared to mean. The latter statement can be taken with some degree of confidence, as it is quite a well-known fact that most of the things the President says do not mean what they are supposed to mean.

Secretary Redfield has presented another of those living illustrations of the old adage that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," with one important modification. The difference in the Secretary's case is that he walked right in and turned around and was kicked right out again.

The Democratic contingent in the Senate is all worked up over the fact that the terms of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies "leaked out." "Pitiless publicity," you understand, has been consigned to the scrap heap with a large assortment of various other Democratic policies and promises.

Of Mr. Wilson it may be said he meant well, but he now finds himself buried under the evidence of inefficiency that Mr. Hughes has brought forth.

Mr. Wilson has made no reply to the charges of Mr. Hughes. Is he still too proud to fight?

## FLEETING PROSPERITY IS FOOL'S PARADISE

Don't Let Smoke From Munition  
Factories Cloud Your Brain  
—With Belief It's Abiding.

### PROTECTION, OUR BULWARK

Forget Not the Dire Conditions Which  
Depressed This Country Under the  
Democratic Free Trade Tariff  
Prior to the War—They Will Return  
to Plague and Hunger You  
Unless the Republicans Are Re-  
stored to Power.

"When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions," says Mr. Hughes, "we see that we are living in a fool's paradise." This is the condition to which the administration and its supporters have deliberately closed their eyes. When the war cloud broke over Europe, this country was experiencing the most serious depression it had known since 1893, when the Democratic party and its policies were in full control of the United States.

Suddenly there came from over the sea a demand for munitions of war, clothing, food, supplies—everything needed by vast armies and by countries whose sons were taken from the field and the workshop, never to return.

As a result our exports and the balance of trade in our favor have reached figures far surpassing any ever before known. Temporarily, especially in the East, there is no lack of work at high wages, for Europe must pay whatever price America asks. No thoughtful person would imagine that this condition is anything like real prosperity. How false it is, we in Oregon, who have the clearest vision, because not clouded by the smoke from munitions factories, have fully felt and fully appreciated.

What the Republican candidate for president says about it the Democrats know to be true:

"Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do, but did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the war. Production had decreased; business was languishing; new enterprises were not undertaken; instead of expansion there was curtailment and our streets were filled with the unemployed."

The suspension of these conditions is not nation-wide, only sectional, and depends upon the duration of the war. Those who think otherwise are, indeed, living in a fool's paradise.—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

### THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS DO NOT STOP AT THE COAST LINE.

"When I say that I am an American citizen, I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in this world. But you can't have that pride if American citizenry is a cheap thing, if it is not worthy of protection this wide world over. There is no man who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stop at the coast line and that beyond that American life is to be the prey of any marauder who chooses to take it."—From a speech of Mr. Hughes in the West.

### TELL HOW WOMEN VOTERS WILL CONTROL POLITICS

Congressional Union Leaders Explain  
the Movement in Opposition  
to President Wilson.

Just how the decision of the woman's party to oppose President Wilson for re-election is expected to change the national political situation was explained in a statement by suffrage leaders at the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage at Washington.

It was pointed out that unless he wins the West the defeat of Mr. Wilson "seems inevitable."

Needed to Offset Loss of Ohio. To counteract the loss of Ohio alone, which, judging from indications at the primaries, will go with its twenty-four electoral votes to the Republican count, the Democrats will have to win in the West, California, with its thirteen electoral votes; Nevada, with three; Colorado, with six; and Arizona, with three, woman's party representatives here asserted.

"In Idaho the Progressive party is dissolved," they continue, "so that the Democrats will have to work hard to get any electoral votes there. Illinois is practically conceded to the Republicans, in the view of woman's party members, three-fourths or more of the Progressives there having returned to the Republican ranks."

Conditions in Other States. "In Kansas the Progressives and Republicans are practically one again. In Montana there is great dissatisfaction over the proposed Democratic tax on copper. Oregon and Washington are expected to go Republican. These two states were hit hard by the Panama Canal tolls and the Democratic tariff is seriously felt by the lumber industry there. Utah is considered safe by the Republicans. In Wyoming the Progressives and Republicans have joined hands."

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Our prices are right, hence our clothes sell readily—the quality is right, hence: "Once a customer always a customer."

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GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.  
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Our Term Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment — as good as First-Class Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cashed every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:  
Benj. Fields, Pres.  
John S. Russell, Vice-Pres.  
L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.  
Harry J. Ellison, Secy.  
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—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

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9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

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## STATE AND PENINSULA

Directors of the Hercules Powder Company have declared a regular dividend of 2 percent on the common stock.

Letters to the number of 3,586,473, forming 775,693 words, 31,737 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books, make up the Bible.

At a recent meeting of the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., I. W. Colmery, a former Newark boy was elected State president.

Rev. A. Victor Lighthourne, pastor of the Dover People's Christian Church, is filling a two weeks' evangelistic engagement in the South.

Secretary McAdoo says he expects the current year's receipts from the income tax to be 115 million dollars 30 million more than last year.

While gunning in the marshes at the Narrow Dyke at New Castle, John Sharp was peppered in the face and neck with shot from another gunner.

The gold lettered sign above the entry to the Union Hospital, was presented last week by the Rev. P. P. Arnd, pastor of Elkton Catholic Church.

The Board of Trustees of Maryland State College of Agriculture decided to award a tuition scholarship in each of the approved high schools of Maryland.

Fifteen students of Delaware College, now with the Delaware Militia at Deming, New Mexico, will be permitted to return under an order from the War Department.

Adjutant General, I. Pusey Wickersham, of Wilmington, says he has received no word concerning the return of the Delaware Militia, now of Deming, New Mexico.

A project for draining and reclaiming 1,000,000 acres of land in Egypt, work on which has been begun, is one of the greatest and most expensive tasks of the kind ever attempted.

The Fourth Infantry, National Guard of the United States and Maryland, has been ordered to return to the State and will go into a concentration camp at Laurel or some other point.

Wilmington Union, No. 311, of the American Federation of Musicians, has pledged \$150 toward a fund for a public concert hall in Wilmington, and Charles M. Stief has agreed to give \$150.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Company, now on the Mexican border, and which it is expected to return to Fort duPont in a short time, is expected to be assigned to duty at Fort Mott, N. J.

Steel companies in New Castle are purchasing for their men ticket books from the trolley company at a cost of \$5 a book of 25-round trips to Wilmington, which are given the men without charge.

The Delaware troops at Deming, N. M., have started the publication of a four-page sheet that is called the Camp Deming Bull's Eye. It was issued for the first time on August 15. The paper is eleven by fifteen inches.

It is expected that a conference will be held shortly regarding Delaware men who are with the troops at Deming, N. M., voting. There are about 250 of the Delaware soldiers who were registered before leaving for Deming, of which two-thirds live in New Castle county.

Lady Eglantine, the hen with a certified record of 314 eggs in 365 days—the best record in all the world so far as can be ascertained—died at her home, near Greensboro, on one of the places of Mr. A. A. Christian, on August 6th. Her affliction was heart trouble, as ascertained after an examination was made.

The Delaware College farm is now harvesting its peach crop. The crop this year will be about 6,500 baskets compared with 9,000 baskets last year. The peaches, however, were thinned out several weeks ago, which proved to be an excellent move. Professor C. A. McCue, invites anyone interested in peach growing to visit the orchard now and see it at its best.

Announcement was made last Saturday, by members of the Kent county Republican Committee, that Col. William D. Denny, of Dover, would be selected as the Kent county candidate for Presidential Elector to succeed William J. Benson, who was compelled to surrender the nomination because of being a national bank director. It is believed Col. Denny will allow his name to be used.

There are more than 3,000,000 automobiles in use in the United States today, including both passenger cars and trucks, as shown by the registrations. Of this number Delaware can only boast of 5,438, thus placing them the third from the list, only the District of Columbia and Nevada being lower in the list. The largest registration from any one state is credited to New York, which has 250,105 and Ohio comes second with 208,705. Illinois ranked third.

The contract for lighting the streets of Georgetown with electricity, made with the Eastern Shore Gas and Electric Co., a few weeks ago, by which it was agreed to pay the lighting company \$1,008 per year, was effective Monday, but the lights will not be turned on for two or three weeks, it is said, because the system has not been completed in different sections of the town. While the contract with the gas company has terminated, the streets are being lighted by gas.

Detroit is the first American city to adopt electric taxicabs, having 27 in use and 80 more under construction.

The profits of the Ford Motor Co. are more than \$1,000,000 a week.

All Sunday schools in Seaford have been closed until after September 18.

The Laurel Board of Health has arranged for the collection of garbage twice each week.

A Virginia man has raised a watermelon that weighs 102 pounds and two that weigh 100 pounds.

Owing to the continued drought in Sussex county, the sweet potato crop will be greatly shortened.

Lemons hardened from long standing may be made usable by covering a few moments with boiling water.

The public schools of Cecil county reopened Tuesday with prospects for the largest enrollment for years.

Wilmington bank clearings last week totaled \$2,591,272.03 against \$1,936,756.56 for the like week last year.

Inmates of the Workhouse at Greenbank are employed on the erection of a barn 200 by 43 feet on the prison farm.

A conference of the Cecil County School Board and the trustees decided to make the three schools in Elkton into graded schools.

The Wilmington Board of Assessment decided to hear complaints about assessments from property owners during the remainder of September.

Milford firemen's annual fair and carnival will begin Monday. A \$200 diamond ring is the prize in a voting contest for the king and queen.

The annual registered shoot of the Elkton Gun Club will be held this year on October 17. There will be eight events of twenty targets each.

A contract to build two concrete bridges in St. George's hundred has been awarded by the Levy Court to A. H. McDowell, at a cost of \$1800.

While gunning in the marshes along the Delaware River at Bellevue a man discovered a human skeleton which had evidently lain there for a long time.

France has imported 1000 Chinese to work in munition factories and proposes to import forty or fifty thousand more under contract for all kinds of labor.

Dover Public Schools will not open until Sept. 18, but the teachers will meet with the principal every morning at nine o'clock beginning next Tuesday.

Milk Inspector Ulrich of Wilmington, has found very unsanitary conditions in several dairies, and will revoke the license of the owners if conditions are not improved.

The Topkis Bros. Company of Wilmington will enlarge its Dover branch underwear factory by erecting a two-story brick addition 30 by 70 feet, at North street and Governor's avenue.

Harry F. Taylor, investigator of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., expects to visit Delaware City in a short time to make a further study of fish conditions on the Delaware River.

Joseph B. Miller, of Wilmington, and Kenneth T. Meredith, of Dover, members of the Delaware militia at Deming, New Mexico, are in the hospital recovering from operations for appendicitis.

Republicans of Red Lion Hundred have decided on Frederick Bandler as candidate for representative to the Legislature. He served at the last session. William Ball, who recently announced his candidacy, has withdrawn.

The celebration held at Seaford Labor Day was largely attended. In the morning the program consisted of bag racing, running races, three-legged race, egg race, potato race, pie eating contest and climbing the greasy pole.

The third annual Firemen's Carnival in Elkton, which came to a close last Saturday night, was a big success, the gross receipts being in the neighborhood of \$2238.87. The net receipts will probably be about \$1400, which will be used to purchase new hose and pay off a note on the hook-and-ladder auto truck.



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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

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### SHERIFF'S SALES

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT., 1916**

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: All those five certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 77 and 78 on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Woodside avenue at the distance of four hundred and twenty-three feet and eight inches southwestwardly from the southerly side of Lore avenue; thence northwesterly, at right angles to Woodside avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner; thence southwesterly, parallel with Woodside avenue, fifty feet to a corner; thence southeasterly, parallel with the first described line, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said northwesterly side of Woodside avenue, and thence thereon northeasterly fifty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

BEING the same lands and premises which Edward G. Cook and wife, by Indenture, bearing date the Twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1913, and now of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for New Castle county, Delaware, in Deed Record, Volume —, Page —, etc., granted and conveyed to the said Suburban Land Company, in fee simple as by reference to said record will more fully and at large appear.

No. 2. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 74 and 75, on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Hillcrest avenue with the northwesterly side of Woodside avenue; thence in a nearly northerly direction and at right angles to said Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and twenty-four feet and five-eighths inches to a bend in said Woodside avenue; thence still by said Woodside avenue five feet one and one-fourth inches to a point; thence in a nearly westerly direction and parallel with the crest avenue, one hundred and one inch to a point; thence nearly southerly one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said northerly side of Hillcrest avenue, aforesaid, and thence thereon easterly eighty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 3. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue with the northerly side of Hillcrest avenue; thence easterly along said side of Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and ninety feet to a corner; thence northwesterly sixteen feet and nine inches to another point; thence nearly westerly and parallel to Hillcrest avenue one hundred and thirty-seven feet four and one-fourth inches to a point in the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue, aforesaid, thence thereon southeasterly sixteen feet and eleven inches to a bend in said Woodside avenue; and thence still thereon in a nearly southerly direction one hundred and nine feet to a corner; thence southeasterly one and one-fourth inches to the aforesaid, northerly side of Hillcrest avenue, the place of beginning.

No. 4. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, designated as lots Nos. 68 and 69 on a plan of a tract of land known as "Hillcrest", and bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Springhill avenue at the distance of four hundred and eighty-eight feet and one-half inch south westerly from the southeasterly side of Lore avenue; thence southeasterly at right angle to said Springhill avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point; thence southeasterly and parallel with said Springhill avenue sixty feet more or less to another point distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Hillcrest avenue, measured at right angles thereto; thence in a nearly westerly direction and parallel with Hillcrest avenue, one hundred and ten feet, more or less, to a point in the southeasterly side of Springhill avenue, aforesaid, thence in a nearly northerly direction, along the said side of said Springhill avenue, seventy-two feet and five-eighths of an inch to a bend in said Springhill avenue; and thence still thereon northwesterly thirty-nine feet nine and one-half inches to the place of beginning.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 herein being a part of the same lands and premises which Sue H. F. MacNair and Earnest C. MacNair, her husband, by Indenture bearing date the Twelfth day of November, 1904, and now of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds &c., in and for New Castle county, Delaware, in Deed Record B, Volume 20, Page 352, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Suburban Land Company, in fee simple, as by reference to said record will more fully and at large appear.

No. 5. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at the intersection of the southerly line of the right of way of the Wilmington and Chester Electric Railway Company (formerly known as the Front and Union Street Railway Company), and the northwesterly side of Thirteenth street as laid out on a plan of Gordon Heights; thence southwesterly, along said Thirteenth street, two hundred and ten feet, more or less to a line of land now or formerly of E. L. duPont Company, two hundred and forty feet, more or less to a point; thence northerly, and at right angles to said right of way of said Wilmington and Chester Electric Railway Company, one hundred and twenty-five feet more or less, to a point in the southerly line of said right of way, three hundred feet, more or less, to this place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Being a part of the same land and premises which David J. Reinhardt and Margaret H. Reinhardt, his wife, by Indenture bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1913, and now of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for New Castle county, Delaware, in Deed Record, Volume —, Page —, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Suburban Land Company in fee simple, as by reference to said record will more fully

### SHERIFF'S SALES

and at large appear. For release of a portion of this property see Deed Record Q, Vol. 25, Page 167, &c.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a point distant ten feet southerly, from a point in the southerly side of the right of way of the Wilmington and Chester Railway Company (formerly Front and Union Streets Railway Company), measured at right angles to said right of way, said mentioned point in the right of way being distant two hundred feet northwesterly from the northwesterly side of Thirteenth street, as laid out on a plot of Gordon Heights; thence northwesterly, parallel with said southerly side of said right of way and distant ten feet therefrom, fifty feet to a corner; thence in a southerly direction and at right angles to said side of said right of way, one hundred and two feet more or less, to a point in the line of land now or formerly of E. L. duPont Company, thence southeasterly along the line of said duPont's land, fifty feet, more or less to a corner; and thence in a northerly direction, parallel with the second described line of this lot and distant fifty feet therefrom, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suburban Land Company, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagee, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

### SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF

A writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT., 1916**

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches distant northwardly from the corner of the northerly side of Monroe street and ten feet distant westerly at right angles from the westerly side of Twentieth street; thence westerly parallel with Monroe street seventy-nine feet two inches to a corner; thence northerly parallel with Twentieth street twenty-six feet to another corner; thence easterly parallel with Monroe street and passing through the middle of a brick division wall between this house and the house adjoining on the north, seventy-nine feet, two inches to a corner ten feet westerly from the westerly side of Twentieth street, thence southerly and parallel with Twentieth street, twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may, together with the free use and privilege forever as a passage way of a strip of land six inches wide immediately adjoining the property hereinabove described on the north, and extending that width westerly to the distance of fifty-seven feet from the building line on Twentieth street.

TOGETHER with the free and uninterrupted right, use and privilege for the passage of light and air of the strip of land ten feet wide, laid out between the specific building line for said premises and the said southwesterly side of Twentieth street, and extending from the southerly boundary line of said Twentieth street, one hundred and thirty feet distant southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Van Buren street, said strip of land ten feet wide to be used as stated in common with others entitled thereto forever, and also the exclusive use and privilege for flowers, trees, shrubbery, grass plots, sewers, walks and ornamental fencing of that specific portion of the said ten feet wide strip of land, laid out as aforesaid between the aforesaid building line and the said southwesterly side of Twentieth street lying directly in front of the said lot of land hereby conveyed; together with the right of ingress, egress and regress into, over and upon the same, but this privilege shall not be construed so as to permit the erection of any porch, bay window or other structure thereon, nor to obstruct in any manner the free admission of light and air forever; subject nevertheless to such taxes, charges for sewers, or for any other privileges or any other expense which may be legally assessed, levied or charged against the same.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W. Brady and Anna A. Brady, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

### SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

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**ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT., 1916**

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Woodside avenue, as laid out on plot of "Hillcrest" at the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet nine and one-half inches southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Lore avenue; thence southeasterly at right angles to Woodside avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner; thence southerly parallel with Woodside avenue forty-one feet nine inches to a corner, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet from the northwesterly side of Hillcrest avenue measured at right angles thereto; thence northwesterly parallel with Hillcrest avenue one hundred and thirty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches to the said southeasterly side of Woodside avenue; and thence thereon northeasterly ninety-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suburban Land Company, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagee, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

**For NEAT and BEST JOB WORK Apply to This Office**

### SHERIFF'S SALES

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916**

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the three story brick dwelling house thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Ninth street at the distance of two hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of Franklin street and at a corner in line of land now or formerly of Amanda E. Pyle; thence northerly parallel with Franklin street and by said line of land one hundred and four feet; thence westerly parallel with Ninth street forty feet to a corner in line of land formerly of Charles Warner; thence southerly parallel with Franklin street and by said side of land one hundred and four feet to a point in the said northerly side of Ninth street and thence thereon easterly forty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Florence R. Crumlish and Edward E. Crumlish, Mortgagees and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 31, 1916.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein) That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, but only by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustaining in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the General Assembly, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly. Two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse of misuses or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLEEN FERGUSON, President of the Senate.  
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND, Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.  
I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State.

## Building Material

**Builders  
Hardware  
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**Short & Walls Lumber Co.**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President.

WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

—INCORPORATED 1847—

**Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.**

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**Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING**

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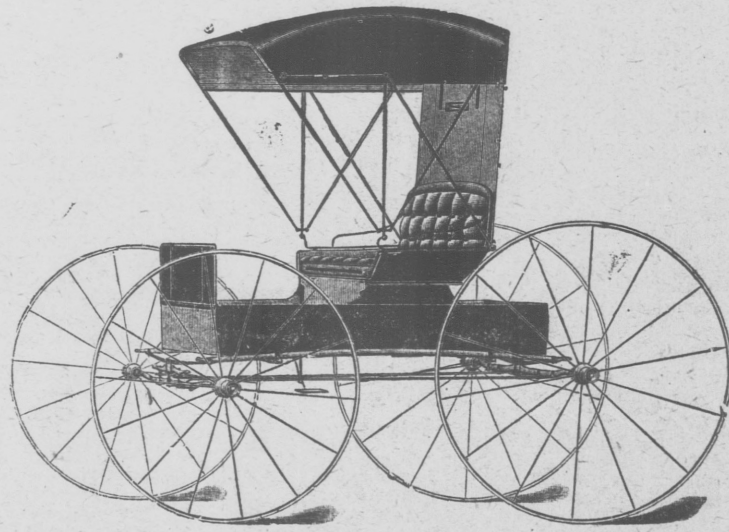
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I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

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**All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times**

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MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE



# MAKING the FARM PAY

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of the Iowa Agricultural College.



Inspecting Plants in Alfalfa Field.

## GET A START WITH ALFALFA

There are few farmers whose profits would not be increased greatly by raising alfalfa.

There is no combination of feed so economical for production of beef, pork, milk, butter and eggs, and for growing animals, as corn and alfalfa. We need alfalfa, because it balances the corn ration and saves a large waste of starch which always takes place where corn is fed alone. We need alfalfa because we can, in this way, grow on our farms the protein more profitably than we can buy it in manufactured feedstuffs. We need alfalfa because it enriches the soil and enables us to grow larger crops of corn, oats and other grain; because it produces on an average double the feed value per acre that red clover or any other forage crop will produce. Alfalfa is no harder to grow than any of the other forage crops. It adapts itself readily to all kinds of conditions of soil and climate and produces three and sometimes four crops a year in the corn belt; in the cotton belt states, sometimes seven and eight crops. When a good stand is once assured it lasts four or five years in humid regions, and much longer in states west of the Mississippi river. Alfalfa can be fed to all kinds of farm animals and has no superior as a hog pasture. It adds humus to the soil and resists drought better than any other crop. No piece of ground on the farm will



Harvesting the Alfalfa Crop.

bring greater profits than five or ten acres put into alfalfa, provided the work is done properly and a good stand is secured.

**Alfalfa a Poor Weed Fighter.** Alfalfa, when small, grows slowly and is not a good weed fighter—that is, it cannot compete with weeds, and especially with crab grass and foxtail during the dry weather of July and August.

The following methods of seedling alfalfa are among those that have been most successful in the United States:

### Late Summer Seeding.

Probably no method will more certainly assure a good stand than to mow a piece of stubble ground and fall plow it, or mow the ground in winter or spring, disk it thoroughly as soon as possible in the spring (first part of April), plow the latter part of April, and again disk it. It should be summer fallowed, that is, disked or harrowed, often enough during May, June, and the first part of July, to kill the weeds and to prevent the ground from becoming hard. Sometime during the last part of July or the early part of August the ground should be disked and harrowed and the seed sown, at once with a drill, or broadcast and harrowed in.

Oat or wheat stubble ground mowed and fall plowed is especially good for alfalfa. Disk the ground the following spring as soon as dry enough to work, summer fallow and seed as described above.

This method has the advantage of 1. Clearing the ground of weeds, the greatest enemy of alfalfa.

2. Seeding comes at a slack time, when the work can be done without neglecting other crops.

3. It insures a firm, solid seedbed with sufficient moisture to germinate the seed.

### More Money in Silo.

Practically every farmer has planted crops this year which will furnish more feed if put into the silo than if handled in any other way. In most cases they will also make more money, particularly if the season should be wet or late, or both.

### Better Care for Cow.

Give the good cow a little better care. Every calf she gives you will more than repay you for any extra care.

## Good Method for a Small Patch.

For a small patch of two or three acres perhaps the second most satisfactory method is to mow a piece of ground near the barn where it can be most conveniently used for hog pasture. The ground should be plowed, fitted and sowed to rape, early in the spring. This should be used for hog pasture during May and June. During the first week of July the rape stubble should be mowed down and the ground thoroughly disked, then plowed and again disked and harrowed.

Any time during the last week of July or the first week of August, the ground should be thoroughly disked and worked down so that it is firm and solid. If there should come a rain during the latter part of July or the first of August, it is a good plan to prepare the ground and sow the seed at once while there is sufficient moisture in the ground to sprout the seed and give the young alfalfa a good start.

### Alfalfa After Barley or Early Oats.

A third method, and one with some advantages over the others, where the season is not too dry, is to grow a crop of winter wheat, barley, early oats, or early potatoes, and follow that crop with alfalfa.

As soon as the grain is ripe it should be cut and removed from the field. Apply ten or fifteen loads of manure to the acre. Disk the ground to mix the manure and stubble with the soil, and plow and again disk and harrow and work down to give a firm, solid seed-

bed. About the first week in August seed the alfalfa as described above.

**Spring Seeding With Nurse Crop.** A fourth method is to seed in the spring with a light nurse crop of early oats or barley. In case oats are used, it is best to sow not more than a bushel to the acre, cutting them when in bloom for hay. The advantages of this method and also of the second and third methods mentioned above are that we secure a crop and do not lose the use of the ground for one year. Some of our best alfalfa growers have used the beardless barley as a nurse crop with good results in spring seeding.

### Good Results From June Seeding.

Some of the best stands of alfalfa have been secured by seeding in the middle or last of June. For June seeding, the ground is mowed and plowed

### ALFALFA BALANCES THE CORN RATION

TRANS. EXP. 14 PIGS-180 DAYS

CORN & WATER IN DRY LOT 180 DAYS

CORN & ALFALFA PASTURE 80 DAYS

CORN & ALFALFA MAY 100 DAYS

KAAS. BUL. 192

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

185 LBS.

75 LBS.

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75 LBS.

185 LBS.

kept fallowed until the last of June when the seed is sown. This enables us to get a crop the first year either for hog pasture or for hay.

Advantages of this method are:

1. We do not lose the use of the land for one year.

2. There is less damage from injury by grasshoppers than in the case of late summer seeding.

3. It insures a strong root system and less chance of winter killing. The only disadvantage of this method is that, if the ground is foul the alfalfa may be smothered by weeds.

**Spring Seeding Without Nurse Crop.** In the West and North it has been a common practice to sow in the spring without a nurse crop, keeping the weeds mowed down during the summer to prevent smothering the alfalfa.

Ground that is mowed and fall-plowed is best for spring seeding. The next best is corn stalk ground, either mowed the year before or in the winter or early spring, thoroughly disked and harrowed and seeded about the middle of April.

It is important that the weeds be mowed two or three times during the summer or they will choke out the alfalfa.

The disadvantages of spring sowing are:

1. The loss of one season's crop where no nurse crop is used.

2. The extra labor required to keep down the weeds.

3. The danger of neglecting the weeds and the consequent loss of a stand or securing only a "patchy stand."

4. It is the most crowded time of the year, and we either fail to put in the alfalfa at all or slight the work.

There is no one thing that will do more to insure success in getting a

stand of alfalfa than lime and barnyard manure.

**Well Prepared Seed Bed Essential.** A well prepared, firm, solid seed bed, plenty of good barnyard manure and summer fallow to kill the weeds, are most important.

Alfalfa seed may be either drilled, or sowed, broadcast and harrowed in, or even disked in, especially if the surface of the ground is dry.

Sow ten to twelve pounds of seed per acre. If evenly distributed this will give fifty to sixty seeds for every square foot, while one thrifty plant to the square foot is sufficient.

Cut alfalfa before it is in full bloom or as soon as the young sprouts or shoots start to grow at the base of the plant. Cut late in the afternoon or evening.

When alfalfa is left too long the leaves, which are the most valuable part of the plant, fall off and the stems become woody and the yield of the next crop is greatly reduced.

Alfalfa can be placed in the barn or in stacks much greener than any other kind of hay. Twenty pounds of salt sprinkled over each load of hay will help to prevent heating and also add to the palatability of the hay.

Where alfalfa is used for pasture, care should be taken to avoid pasturing it too closely. Don't turn stock on it too early in the spring.

**Make a Beginning—Start Now.** I would advise every farmer to try at least a small piece of alfalfa, and if he does not succeed at first, try again and keep on trying until he does succeed. It is worth the while.

### RELIABLE REMEDY FOR LICE

Any Good, Mild Grease, Either Lard or Meat Fryings Mixed With Kerosene, Is Favored.

For chicken lice one of the most reliable remedies is any good, mild grease, either lard or meat fryings, or a mixture of any with a little kerosene. It won't hurt the chicks or large fowls as long as you don't get it too strong. Rub the grease in the feathers for lice on the body, while for mites put kerosene on the roosts once a week.

**Teach Lambs to Eat.** No matter how much milk the ewes may have at the birth of their lambs, the lambs must early be taught to eat extra food if you would make big weights at an early age.

**No Place for Poor Farmer.** A good farm is a poor place for a poor farmer, because no man could be on a good place long and still remain poor. He would be a poor farmer, indeed, if he did.

**Tighten the Bolts.** Where bars are apt to work off the ends of bolts through the rattling of machinery, get some nuts that have holes through them and run a piece of wire through, fastened securely to shaft or other immovable part.

**Better Farming Lessens Worry.** More pasture, corn land, live stock; better far'ing and less worry.

**Nothing Too Good.** Nothing is too good for the great American buying public.

**Four-Year-Old Alfalfa Plant.**

The following were among the replies received by the United States Department of Agriculture to the question, "What is your method of feeding and preparing geese for market?"

Vincent M. Couch, Moravia, N. Y.: To fatten goslings, confine, and after five to six weeks make cornmeal the principal feed; add some beef scraps, and allow them to have some grass. Of the large breeds, they should weigh from 10 to 20 pounds at ten weeks old; and market at this age. Reserve the smaller breeds until holidays.

F. D. Fowler, Carlisle, Ill.: Market geese are kept closely confined and fed three times a day by measure: Bran 2 parts, shorts 1 part, oilmeal and beef scraps 1 part, cornmeal 1 part, dampened with water so it will crumble. Whole corn is sometimes given. Green food, grit, and water are always before them.

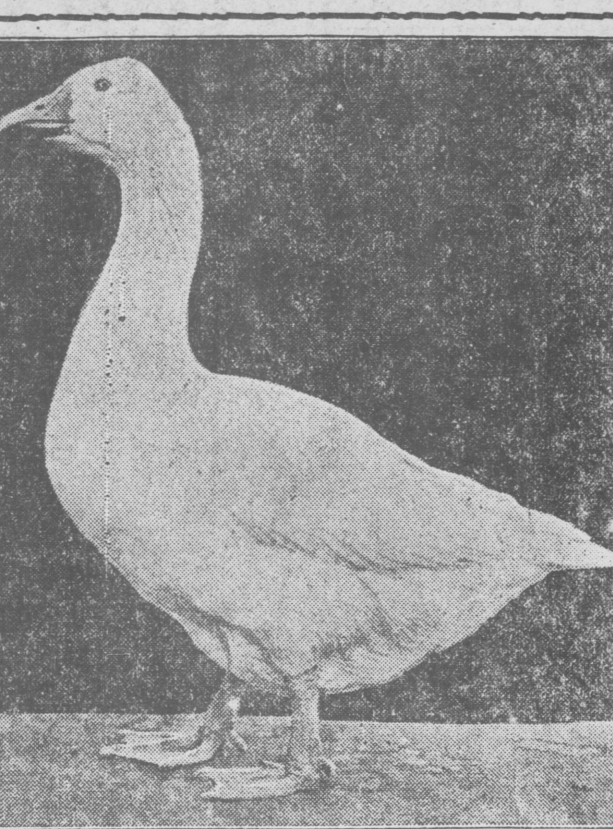
B. F. Hislop, Milford, Ill.: To prepare for market, as soon as weather becomes cool, confine in small lots. Commence to feed gradually much composed largely of cornmeal, mixed with milk if convenient, otherwise water, giving enough forage or vegetables

to keep in health, increasing grain until they have all they will eat, twice a day, never forgetting plenty of water and a box of grit. By the time the goose market is on, say from Thanksgiving to New Year's, the birds will be in prime condition and bring top market price. To dress them, kill same as other poultry. Commence to pick the coarser feathers and most of the down off as soon as the fatal stab to brain is given and bleeding commences. Then sprinkle and rub well with powdered rosin, scald and rub down off quickly, plunge body in hot water then cold, wipe, and hang up or lay on table to cool before packing.

Mrs. M. Swartsley, Columbus, Neb.: To give size and flesh, I feed half cornmeal, one-fourth ground oats, the balance barley meal and wheat middlings, all mixed together with scalding water or milk, and feed as much as they will eat four or five times daily, at all times providing plenty of water.

M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.: As soon as our goslings are grown up we turn them in the hog pasture—ten acres of alfalfa—and they feed on alfalfa and eat after the hogs, and get very fat and heavy.

## FEEDING AND PREPARING MARKET GEES



EMDEN GANDER SHOWN AT HAGERSTOWN FAIR.

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## Feel All Used Up?

Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further? Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all used up.

Don's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

### A Virginia Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story." Mrs. M. A. Eanes, 788 Polk St., Lynchburg, Va., says: "I suffered constantly from kidney complaint and rheumatic pain for years. My hands were swollen and I had sharp pains through my back. I endured more misery than I can describe. Finally, I used Don's Kidney Pills and they restored me to good health. I have never had any kidney trouble since."

Get Don's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE

Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists and Mail Order. Trial Package by Mail 10c. **WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.**

### "ROUGH ON RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Rats, etc.

Ends Rats, Mice, Rats, etc. Ends Rats, Mice, Rats, etc. Ends Rats, Mice, Rats, etc.

Earthquakes are frequent in Mexico.

Holland is annually increasing its production of potato flour.

The United States alone uses 6,000,000 gallons of milk a year.

Minnesota farmers in four years have spent about \$20,000,000 for new buildings.

Sties, Granulated Eyelids, Sore and Inflamed Eyes healed promptly by the use of **ROMAN EYE BALM**—Adv.

### Long Arm of the Curate.

She—Gertie says the curate put his arm around her three times last night. He—The bounder must have a terribly long arm.—Passing Show.

### Nothing More.

"Your wife must be very solicitous about you."

"Why do you say that?"

"She writes every day."

"She's solicitous about the canary."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Sure-Thing Seekers.

"Some people consult fortune tellers about investments."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "But I can't see any sense to the system. A fortune teller who could give reliable advice would quit work and get rich paying her own information."

### Courteous Agreement.

He—You may brag of your father's farming, but what did he know about live stock? Now, there wasn't anything that my father didn't know, especially about raising mules.

She—Nobody would doubt that who ever met you.

### A Wreck.

"Don't bother me. I need rest and quiet. I'm a nervous wreck."

"What's the matter, pa? Anything gone wrong at the office today?"

"I should say so. I had to call two people on the telephone today."—Detroit Free Press.

### Restful.

"That hired man of yours is a very picturesque figure," remarked the artist. "I'd like to paint him."

"Go ez fur ez you like," replied the farmer, "but it seems to me I've heard somewhere that they ain't much of any market for still life pictures."

### Charity.

"Please, kind lady," said the wayfarer, "I ain't had a bite to eat in 24 hours."

"You are just the man I'm looking for," replied the lady of the house. "My husband gathered a mess of mushrooms this morning, and I want to make sure they are not tontoots. Just wait a moment and I'll bring you a dish of them."

### Two Fellows

are trying to get ahead.

It's easy to see who'll win.

If you have any doubt about coffee holding some people back—in fact many—leave the hesitating class, stop coffee ten days, and use

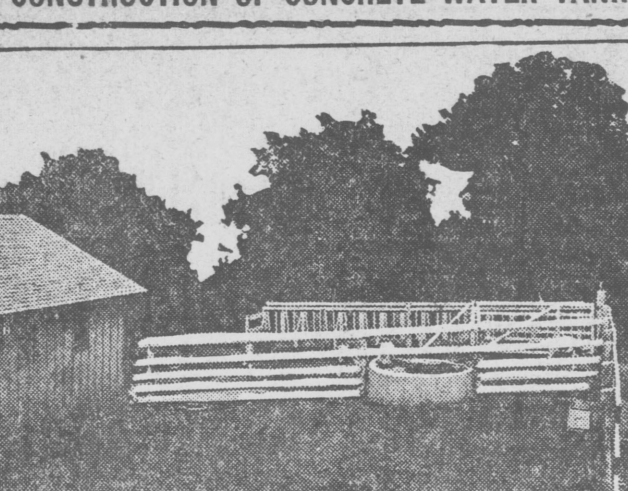
## POSTUM

This delicious pure food-drink, made of wheat, roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, has a delightful, snappy flavor. It is free from the drugs in coffee and all harmful ingredients.

Postum is good for old and young, and makes for health and efficiency.

### "There's a Reason"

## CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE WATER TANK



CONCRETE TANK IN COW YARD.

(By M. A. R. KELLY, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

A good sanitary water supply is necessary on every farm. Where springs and running water are not present it is necessary to rely on wells and a tank big enough to hold three or four days' supply. Concrete is good material for such tanks. It is easy to handle, can be made in any shape or size, and is easily waterproofed. The sand and gravel necessary for constructing the tank are often found on the farm, and if such is the case, the cost of constructing is materially reduced.

A good mixture for concrete tanks is one part cement, two parts sand and four parts broken stone or gravel. If neither gravel nor broken stone can be obtained, a mixture of one part cement and three parts of coarse sand can be used. The cement and aggregate should be thoroughly mixed and the resulting mixture well stamped or spaded when placed in the forms. After removing the forms the sides of the tank may be flushed with a mixture of cement and water to smooth up any little irregularities.

### Re-enforcing Material.

Heavy woven wire fencing may be used to re-enforce the tank. Lap the ends of the re-enforcing at least six inches. The re-enforcing for the walls should be placed near the outer side and well covered with concrete.

It is preferable to have the forms of green lumber. If seasoned lumber is used, it should be dampened with water before the concrete is poured into the forms. This will prevent the dry boards from absorbing the moisture from the concrete, which if permitted, would cause the walls of the tank to crack.

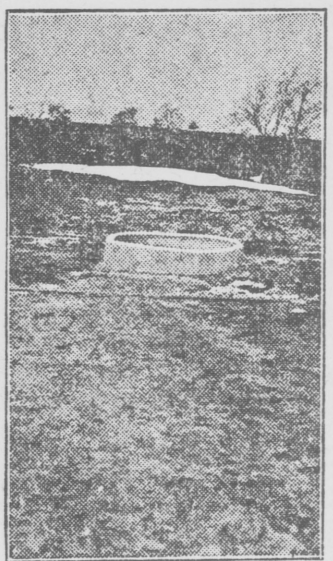
Make the bottom of the tank smaller than the top by sloping the inner walls. This will prevent ice from breaking the walls. The inner forms should be built so that they may be easily removed. A wedge can be used to advantage if the forms swell and are difficult to remove. Avoid heavy pounding and prying as green concrete is easily cracked.

While it is less difficult to build a

rectangular form for the tank, the round type is stronger and calls for less concrete.

A hand saw is best for cutting out the ribs for the round form, although a hand saw will do very well. As it is a difficult task to cut them out in a circle, saw out a triangular piece, removing as much material as possible. Finish the circle by cutting out the remaining material with a good sharp hand ax.

The material needed for the construction of a six-foot concrete tank which will hold 400 gallons of water



Water Tank in Pasture.

includes: for outer form ribs, three pieces 2 inches by 10 inches by 14 inches; for inner form ribs, nine pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 12 feet; for outer form sides, 18 pieces 1 inch by 4 inches by 10 feet; for inner form sides, 14 pieces 1 inch by 4 inches by 12 feet; 10 sacks of cement; 20 cubic feet of sand; 40 cubic feet of gravel, and 35 feet of 30-inch heavy woven wire fencing.

## START SLOWLY BUT RIGHT WITH SHEEP

Expert at Madison Station Advises Use of Purebred Ram of Strength and Vigor.

Two outstanding hints for new settlers or any farmer who contemplates going into sheep raising are included in a bulletin by Frank Kleinheinz which has just been published by the agricultural experiment station at Madison, Wis. These are "use a purebred ram of vigor and type, and start with a small flock."

Ewes from the western range may be bought and used with purebred sires of good mutton breeds with excellent results, offspring from the first cross having made splendid records in repeated trials at the station and other farms in the state. A small flock handled right will develop in a short time into a large and profitable one.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the college of agriculture, Madison.

## TRAIN YOUNG TREES DURING THE SUMMER

Where Too Many Limbs Are Starting They May Be Thinned—Remove Rank Limbs.

From time to time during the summer go over young trees to guide their growth. If too many limbs are starting from a given point, they may be thinned to the required number. If a rank limb tends to fill the center or cross other limbs, it may be removed. If the strongest limbs all grow in the same direction, thus giving a one-sided tree, they may be pinched back, thus encouraging other limbs to start on the opposite side to balance the framework of the tree. In the case of upright growing varieties, particularly, the main limbs often tend to grow straight upward instead of spreading. In such cases the tips of these upright limbs may be pinched back. This will induce side limbs to grow outward, thus securing a spreading form.

### Work of Walking Plow.

An average day's work with a two-horse walking plow is a little less than 13-4 acres, while an average day's work for a three-horse sulky plow is between 2 and 2-1/2 acres.

### Plan for More Feed.

Make plans now to raise more feed than ever before. Home-grown feeds pile up the profits.

### Cultivate Garden Soil.

Keep the garden soil well cultivated. Good crops are to be realized.

## ALFALFA HAY NEEDS PROPER PROTECTION

Well-Cured Crop Is Worth Extra Expense Involved in Providing Ample Shelter.

(By RALPH KENNEY, Kansas Agricultural College.)

Alfalfa hay should not be left unprotected from rains, as is now the practice on many farms. Well-cured alfalfa hay is well worth the extra expense involved in protection from exposure to rain and unfavorable weather. Such hay will command a high price on the market if sold, and will all be in a suitable condition. Likewise, if fed on the farm, it will have more nutritive value than if exposed to all kinds of weather.

Cheap sheds for storing alfalfa may be constructed from poles 20 feet long set into the ground and supporting a pitched roof of corrugated steel or some prepared roofing. The sides need only be walled for the upper 5 or 7 feet, thus preventing dashing rains from beating into the stored hay.

## TIMOTHY HAY BALED IN THE OPEN FIELD

Many Good Points to Recommend Practice—Being More Generally Done Every Year.

The practice of baling hay in the field has many good points to recommend it and is being more generally practiced every year. Experience has shown that if timothy hay is cut at the right stage and thoroughly cured, it can be baled in the field and placed in a closed barn immediately without danger.

There is probably no better time for cutting timothy hay to be baled than when practically all the bloom has fallen and approximately one-tenth the heads are beginning to turn yellow. With good weather for curing, fair amount of sunshine and a drying wind, it is possible to cut hay one morning and bale it the following day, provided the hay is reasonably free from rank-growing green weeds.

### Cheap Protein.

Protein grown on the farm in the form of clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and various legume crops is generally cheaper than that bought on the market.

### Great Money Saver.

The oil can, properly used, is one of the greatest money-savers on the farm.

### Trying New Things.

Try the new things, in a small way, at first.

## DAIRY



## ONE GREAT DAIRY DRAWBACK

Monotony of Having to Milk Large Number of Cows Daily Keeps Many Men Out of Business.

The tedious task of hand milking has been one of the greatest drawbacks the dairy industry has had. The monotony of having to milk a large number of cows each day has kept many men from entering the business when they might have made a great success of it. Machine milking is not only feasible, but it is practicable, there being thousands of cows machine-milked each day in the country.



Prize Stock on Oklahoma Farm.

They are milked faster and more gently than most hand-milked cows.

One man can milk 12 to 25 cows an hour with the proper equipment of machine. The speed made depends more on the operator than on the machine. However, if you had to hire one man eight hours each day to do the milking, you would get more profit than you would by taking a half-dozen farmhands from the fields an hour earlier than they should quit work.

In the past much trouble has been experienced in getting efficient machines. Many of the earlier models left much milk in the udders to be removed by hand. Great improvements have been made in the last few years, however, and now machines can be had that will remove practically all the milk.

## KEEPING UP THE MILK FLOW

Summer Silo Gaining Favor as Source of Succulent Feed—Some Grain Should Be Given.

The summer silo is gaining favor rapidly as a supply source of a sufficient amount of succulent feed. Many dairy farmers feed silage every day in the year and especially when pasture is not to be had. A small silo built and filled in the fall to be opened in July is the most economical method of supplying a succulent ration during short pastures.

Silage left over from winter feeding may be kept with very little loss until midsummer. Cows should be fed from 40 to 50 pounds of silage each day. Silage alone does not furnish a balanced ration so some grain should be fed, especially to the cows that give the most milk.

At least one pound of cottonseed meal should be included on the daily grain ration.

## SKIM MILK NEEDED ON FARM

Excellent Feed for Calves, Chickens and Pigs—Don't Send to Market in Cream.

Creamery men advise the farmer to sell only rich cream, because it is an advantage to all parties concerned. Every bit of skim milk is needed on the farm as feed for calves, chickens and pigs, and it does harm instead of good if sent to market in the cream.

Of course, if the cream is sold by the pint or quart, instead of on a "butterfat" basis, the story is somewhat different, but wherever the grading system is in operation, every bit of skim milk marketed is worse than wasted so far as both buyer and seller are concerned.

## FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA

Important That Hay Be Cured So as to Save Leaves—Rake into Windrows Before Dry.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains. This makes it important that alfalfa hay be cured so as to save the leaves. This means that the alfalfa must be raked into windrows before the leaves dry or they will fall off. The alfalfa should be raked into windrows an hour or two after being cut. This not only saves the leaves but also keeps it green and more of the flavor is retained.

### Babcock Test Invaluable.

The dairyman who is shipping cream or selling milk by test will find a Babcock test invaluable in improving his dairy herd.

### Separate the Bull.

Do not let any bull run with the dairy herd. The young bull may be injured, and the old bull may injure someone.

### Cover Up Cracks.

Cover up the cracks in the cow stable.

## IRON POSTS SUPPORT WIRE

German Idea That Makes Their Trenches Only a Little Way From Being Impregnable.

In the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Edward Morlae describes a very clever improvement the Germans have made in their barbed-wire defenses. The wires are usually fastened to wooden posts, of course, but the Germans have found a better support for them. He writes:

"After we had taken the German trench, our men set to work to remodel it, shifting the parapet to the other side, building little outposts and setting barbed wire. The latter job was done in a wonderfully short time, thanks to German thoroughness. For the wooden stakes to which the wire is tied they had substituted soft iron rods, three-quarters of an inch thick, twisted five times in the shape of a great corkscrew. This screw twisted into the ground exactly like a cork-puller into a cork. The straight part of the rod, being twisted upon itself down and up again every ten inches, formed six or seven small loops in a height of about five feet. Into these eyes the barbed wire was laid and solidly secured with short lengths of tying wire.

"First cutting the tying wire, we lifted the barbed wire out of the eyes, shoved a small stick through one, and, turning the rod with the leverage of the stick, unscrewed it out of the ground, and then, reversing the process, screwed it in again. The advantage of this rod is obvious. When a shell falls in the midst of this wire protection, the rods are bent and twisted, but unless broken off short they always support the wire, and even after a severe bombardment present a serious obstacle to the assailants. In such case wooden posts are blown to smithereens by the shells, and when broken off they let the wire fall flat to the ground."

## FOR HAIR AND SKIN HEALTH

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Are Supreme. Trial Free.

These fragrant, super-emollient keep the skin fresh and clear, the scalp free from dandruff, crusts and scales and the hands soft and white. They are splendid for nursery and toilet purposes and are most economical because most effective.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### Long-Felt Want.

"Automobile accidents are so numerous," remarked the prolific inventor, "that I believe there will be a great demand for my latest invention."

"What is the nature thereof?" asked the owner of the big red car.

"It's a shock absorber," answered the man behind the idea.

"Tuh!" grunted the other, "the woods are full of shock absorbers."

"Yes, I know," rejoined the inventor, "but this is different. It is for pedestrians to wear when crossing streets."

And throwing on the high speed gear, the inventor started for the millionaire class.

### Awful to Contemplate.

The fat plumber and the thin carpenter engaged in their usual conversation.

"There was great excitement near our shop today?"

"What caused it?"

"Man hit by an automobile."

"Hurt him much?"

"No, but at first they thought he was killed."

"What made them think that?"

"He was carrying a cherry pie and it mashed under one arm."—Youngstown Telegram.

### Pretext.

"I think I'll take a day off and go fishing."

"Are you a fisherman?"

"No. But I feel as if I ought to do for some excuse for taking a day off."

### The Sort.

"Mrs. Gaddy does talk a great deal, but she's as deep as a well."

"I hope she is like one of the wells which sometimes dry up."

## W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE!"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other makes. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

## ROLE WAS FORCED ON DADDY

Really Had No Desire to Act as Father to the Girl, But He Had Been Foretold.

The dowagers and chaperons whispered their surprise that so young and so pretty a girl should have devoted herself the whole evening to a man so much her senior. True, he danced well enough and was known as a man of many millions. Still they had never thought Meta mercenary.

Half way through the evening the couple disappeared onto a balcony. The girl sat down and the man stood gazing down at her. Without the slightest warning he asked her to be his wife. He was a widower, as she knew.

"I wanted to please you," she said, "but I did not expect this."

"It is the unexpected that happens," he said with a smile.

"I'm sorry," she said, "and I'm glad at the same time. I have been trying to make you like me."

"Why?"

"I like you so much, as a father—"

"Thanks," he interrupted; "I'm not decrepit yet."

"Of course not. But I came here solely to meet and be introduced to you. Why? Because last night I married your son."

Calling for Reform.

Frances—You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is fine. May I ask who he is?

Flora—It's young Bond.

Frances—Why, I didn't know he had any bad habits.

Flora—Well, his friends are saying that he has become quite miserly.—Puck.

### How Aviators Get Messages.

Helmets for aviators have been invented with wireless receiving telephones built into the ear flaps.

No man knows himself as an original.

Most young lawyers spend more time practicing economy than law.

## THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE

NEW HOME

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

Write for free booklet "Points to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books from Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 37-1916

## WINCHESTER

Hammerless Shotguns

Model 1912

Extra Light Weight

Made in 12, 16 and 20 Gauges

There's no need of carrying a heavy gun. Winchester Model 1912 shotguns are made entirely of nickel steel, and hence are the lightest and strongest guns on the market. Be sure to see one before buying. Sold by all dealers.

THE REPEATER PAR EXCELLENCE

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA



## GETTING A START

By  
Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### THE "SURE-THY-ARE-RIGHTERS."

"I want you to meet George Lewis," said my friend. "He is one of those fellows who, when he knows he is right, can't be turned or influenced."

"I should be delighted to meet him," I replied, "because I know him by reputation and he stands high in his community as a man of the strictest integrity; but, John, I don't think you have given him a very good character."

"What do you mean?"

"You said that when he knows he is right nothing can change him or influence him."

"I meant what I said," retorted my friend.

"No, you didn't," I replied, "for, if you did, you could not have any respect for George Lewis."

"Explain yourself."

"The best of us, John, never claim to know by ourselves, and of ourselves, what is absolutely right or wrong. The noblest man is weak and realizes it. His ability to differentiate between the good and the bad is not vested wholly in himself. He obtains this proficiency—if I may call it such—because of his contact with men of honor and with those of the opposite type. He absorbs public opinion and becomes composite."

"You don't mean to say," interrupted John, "that public opinion is always right?"

"No," I replied. "The majority is frequently wrong, and the minority is often right, and vice versa."

"Then, how are we to decide upon what is right and what is wrong?"

"If our intention is to do right, and we are constantly fighting temptation, our actions will usually be what they should be; but when we allow our own individual judgment to prevail exclusively, we may be wrong, even though we intend to be right. Alone we are not able to take care of ourselves; far less able to be the animal, who is guided by instinct, not by conscience. If a man reasons by himself alone, he is as likely to be wrong as right. If he combines what he knows with what others know, and allows composite opinion to assist in guiding him, he is not likely to make serious mistakes."

"The opinion of others may be wrong," interrupted John.

"Granted," I replied, "but the man with a sensitive conscience and a noble character can differentiate with a large degree of accuracy. He will not depend upon the opinion of the mob, even though it may be in the majority. He will consult with intelligent and honest men, and he and they together, not separately, will decide any question which may come up. If his experience is greater than that of those with whom he consults, he will allow his own judgment larger play. If, on the other hand, he is convinced that others know better than he does, he will set aside his own opinion, to a certain extent, at least. For example, a professional man is at variance with the policy of an administration, a matter which concerns business. Probably his opinion is worth practically nothing, and if the policy of the administration is accepted by business men of character and integrity, the man is a fool if he allows himself to question it."

"Men of ability, of character, of honor, of integrity, seldom know; they think."

**Reflected Light in Movies.**  
Discussing the question of eye strain in relation to motion pictures, the Medical Times notes that the rays from the projection machine are reflected from the screen directly into the eyes of the spectators.

This annoyance might be eliminated if the rays were thrown along a horizontal plane so that the reflected light would pass over the heads of the audience. In this case, however, the position of the machine structure would be illegal, under most city ordinances. "Would it be possible," asks the Times, "to locate the projecting machine in the basement at a central point to the rear of the audience, and have an open avenue in the floor through which the pictures could be projected to the screen on an ascending plane of sufficient degree to reflect the rays above the visual line of the audience, and thus remove a most irritating feature of an otherwise pleasing and interesting diversion?"

**Melting Tones.**  
"There'll be no dancing tonight," remarked the host after a hasty inspection of the phonograph cabinet.

"Why not?" inquired the guest. "Machine out of order?"

"No, the machine's all right, but you know those ragtime records I had?"

"Yes, yes. What about them?"

"Somebody left them out in the sun this afternoon, and they melted in jig time."

**Amending Medical Laws.**  
In four states new laws and important amendments to laws regulating the practice of medicine have recently been passed. These states are California, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Tennessee.

## Owen T. Chance

Contracting  
HOUSE PAINTER  
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited  
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

### MANLY GIRLS.

Feminism is not the name for the extreme projections of the movement, such as that for which Emily James Putnam, associate professor, of history at Barnard college, is spokeswoman. Professor Putnam was cheered when she told Vassar college girls that she believed that they should have a part in dangerous sports and should learn to carry and use firearms. From the viewpoint of consistent individualism, no one can object to girls indulging in violent games and pastimes, says Detroit News. If any Vassar graduate desires to tote a rifle all day through the snowy swamps after deer, she will be accorded respect and publicity; if any modern mother yearns to participate in a football scrimmage with her sons, the spirit of the day will see to it that she is not transported to an asylum in consequence. For a bystander to hint that woman's place, while it may be in the voting booth, is not in the duck-blind during a November blizzard, nor handling the halcyons on a cruising yacht in a gale, would be dangerous. While he knows there are women who can qualify in such capacities, as there are men skilled in lawn work and knitting, there remains a biological hunch that the ladies are more gracefully engaged in the fine arts, in casting the ballot, rocking the cradle or driving motor cars.

If the experiments of the Rockefeller institute scientists on cancer cure are confirmed by time, it will be a splendid triumph for modern medicine. These experiments tend to show that the leucocytes, or so-called white blood cells, have the power, when enormously increased in number, of making one immune to cancer. And the Rockefeller institute men have found a way to double the average number of such cells in the system. Of course, this may be followed by some consequent ill. For one can hardly believe that a doubling of these white lymph cells can be brought about without some after effect. The white lymph cells have an apparent individuality of their own. They wander through the arteries and veins, and even through the tissues, seeking their prey, which is all those germs that may be hurtful to the body. They are the guardians of the blood and cellular tissue. If the new method cures cancer, it will have proved that this disease is actually caused by a germ—something denied by many scientists, because the microscope has so far failed to locate the germ.

It is reported that the "latest thing" in wedding invitations is an engraved map showing the way to the church and to the house. Grinding perplexity is the mother of innovations. It is not so stated, but unquestionably this helpful scheme originated in Boston, where wedding guests have been known to lose themselves and wander around for hours through the tangled highways, not reaching the scene of the festival until the rice and old shoes had been thrown and everyone else was on the way home.—Providence Journal.

### PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

FOR RENT.—Seven Room Dwelling in first class condition. Apply WILLIAM BROCKSON.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes. Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—First-class carpenters wanted to work in Wilmington; rate \$3.60 per day of 8 hours. Apply with tools J. A. BADER & Co., 923 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

### Notice!

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health, the following resolution was adopted: That any child under 16 years of age coming from an infected district of Infantile Paralysis into the town, or children who leave Middletown and go into an infected district and return shall be reported to the Health officer, Dr. E. M. Vaughan, and such children shall be isolated for 14 days. During the quarantine they shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Board of Health.

E. M. VAUGHAN, M. D., Pres. JOS. BIGGS, Sec.

For

NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

## Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING  
MONDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1916  
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1916  
From 1 to 3 P. M.

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1916  
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,  
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

## APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,  
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,  
EVERY MONDAY,  
During SEPT. 1916  
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,  
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

## St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN.,  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1916  
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN  
EVERY SATURDAY,  
During SEPT. 1916  
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA  
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY  
During SEPT. 1916  
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,  
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

## Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges  
August 28th, September 4th, 25th;  
October 9th, 23d; November 6th, 20th;  
December 11th and 27th, From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City  
August 26th, September 9th, 30th;  
October 14th, 28th; November 11th, 25th; December 9th and 30th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood  
August 21st, September 25th, October 16th, November 27th, December 18th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT  
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

## \$8.50 & \$11.25

Medium Weight Suits in Our Clean Up Sale; can be worn all Fall. Neat Patterns and All Sizes for Men and Young Men.

## \$1.50 to \$4.50

### ODD TROUSERS SALE

Every Size among them, 31 to 52 Waist and All Lengths.

New Fall Suits  
Fall Top Coats  
New Fall Hats  
New Fall Shirts  
New Fall Shoes

All in and Ready for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Come look them over.

Mullin's Home Store  
WILMINGTON

### School Supplies

Paper is up and still going up! But in spite of this raise we are selling fine Tablets at the old prices. For example, brands like these favorites of every scholar, for a nickel, "The Rutland," "The Hudson," "Penn. Note Book," "200 pages for 5 cts.," Composition Books, etc. In the cities these 5c tablets, etc. are now selling for 6c! We got our stocks in before the big raise, and so we sell them still for 5c!

### EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON  
Middletown, Delaware

## Farms for Sale!

Acre	Price
249.....	\$ 20,000
450.....	22,000
350.....	18,000
187.....	25,000
300.....	15,000
180.....	15,000
291.....	11,000
172.....	10,000
41.....	7,200
120.....	6,000
80.....	4,000
90.....	10,000
150.....	15,000
200.....	11,000
110.....	9,500
100.....	5,700
138.....	6,500
202.....	7,000
76.....	3,100
349.....	16,000
18.....	1,000
200.....	10,000
120.....	12,000
80.....	10,000
120.....	8,000
75.....	8,000
200.....	17,000
280.....	16,000
100.....	7,000
311.....	21,000
160.....	16,000
115.....	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix, Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF PHILIP H. WATSON, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Philip H. Watson late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Mary Watson on the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1916 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney at law Middletown, Del. MARY WATSON, Administratrix.

## Fogel & Burstan

## School Supply Headquarters

SEPTEMBER 18th School opens at the Academy. To do their best work the scholars should be comfortably dressed, and have all necessary School Supplies.

Let scholars and parents make Fogel & Burstans their headquarters, and they will find big new stocks of all these goods, Clothes and School Supplies—of every sort, and at the old prices!

### Sweaters, Blouses, Shoes

See our full line of handsome Sweaters, the "Greaves" Sweater well known to all mothers for its wearing qualities and fast colors, the Mendel's make of Middy Blouses and School Dresses, etc. for Girls. Fall Jackets, etc. for Boys, and our big stocks of Shoes of all kinds for boys and girls, Shoes that not only look well but wear well—the high grade makes that save money for parents.

### School Supplies

Paper is up and still going up! But in spite of this raise we are selling fine Tablets at the old prices. For example, brands like these favorites of every scholar, for a nickel, "The Rutland," "The Hudson," "Penn. Note Book," "200 pages for 5 cts.," Composition Books, etc. In the cities these 5c tablets, etc. are now selling for 6c! We got our stocks in before the big raise, and so we sell them still for 5c!

## FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

### CASH STORE

## GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

### JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 30c  
Sugar 7c lb. Special Prices on Flour.  
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 23c.

## JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets  
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

## Building Material

Builders  
Hardware  
and COAL

## Short & Walls Lumber Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

### THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People



What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

NEW BUSINESS HOME OF GOLDIE COLLEGE. GOLDIE COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.